McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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The Strike.

It is a sad commentary on our civil government and our much boasted American citizenship, with all its liberties, privileges and securities, that we are compelled to record the events of last week and this, and which are still occuring. That the laws of the state and community should be utterly disregarded, and the civil authorities defied, and rights of property and person to be wholly disregarded and turned over to the rapacity of mob violence, causes us almost to doubt the ability of man for self-government, question the wisdom of our institutions, and to lose faith in the perpetuation of our government.

The spirit of lawlessness that pervades every thickly crowded community, and the violent actions of the strikers at Pittsburgh, and the wreckless destruction of both life and property, is much to be regretted, and surely invites the honest condemnation of every law-abiding citizen.

Men may suffer wrongs, they always have, and doubtless will until all men become perfect, and the great millennium is inaugurated with its universal peace. But if men do suffer wrongs, and we doubt not but that our laboring men at the present time suffer wrongs and privations that are grievous to be born, yet as citizens, under a government of laws, they cannot afford to violate the laws of the government and disregard the rights of others. If they assert might to be the right, and declare that they have the right for their own benefit to take the property of others with impunity, without any compensation therefor, then we simply lapse into barbarism and cease to have any government. And the very principle that our strikers have been invoking compels them to concede that others have a right to take their property, which is labor without compensation, and that it is of which they complain.

The right to disregard the rights of others, if it exists at all, must be reciprocal, and resolves itself into savagery and barbarism and into the right of the strong to oppress the weak. And this latter is the very thing of which our laboring men complain, that capital is powerful and oppresses them.

If we admit that to be true in part, yet one wrong cannot justify another equally as grave. Because one man commits murder that is no justification for the commission of it by another. And if one defies the laws of society and disregards the rights of another, he has no right to ask society or the government to protect him in his rights of person and property or to ask that another should respect his rights.

Now, who is responsible for the present panic and depression of business affairs? Some impute it to one thing or cause, and another to some other cause. If the exact cause were honestly known, we have no doubt that it would be removed very quickly, because it is not only labor that suffers but capital itself suffers and has suffered very materially from the depression; and if any specific were known that would afford immediate relief, it would be very readily administered.

But panics are a matter of history. They have come in times past and will continue to come in the future, until all men become strictly honest, strictly temperate in all things, and until they learn to practice economy to such an extent that they never spend anything unnecessarily and never buy anything they are not able to pay for. But the oppression is upon labor and its deprivations are at hand, in hard experience, and the great question is how shall it be remedied? Surely no good can result from the lawless actions of the past few days; because it invokes the opposition of every good citizen, and chills much of the sympathy that every good citizen has for the laboring men; and because as citizens we cannot afford to tolerate or encourage lawlessness without surrendering our rights and security and suffer our government to drift into anarchy. And lawless action inflicts injury more frequently upon the innocent than upon the guilty. As it was in Pittsburgh, the lives lost were those of persons no more responsible for depressed labor than the strikers themselves, and the property destroyed will have to be restored or compensated for by the state, and the state taxes every citizen to pay a portion of it.

Then this lawless and violent action, unless it be sufficiently strong and powerful to revolutionize the government, will be suppressed by the government and the persons engaged therein be made to pay the penalties of the law. Unsuccessful revolution is rebellion and treason and the persons who commit it will be called upon to pay the penalty. Arson, robbery and murder are crimes that are punishable and must be punished, and all have been flagrantly committed in Pittsburgh on a gigantic and scale, and the law will be vindicated. Men will learn that a resort to violence can come to no good end, and that respect and obedience to law is the only safe policy; and that in and through law and by peaceful means is the only way in which wrongs can be successfully redressed and rights protected and secured.

The demonstration in our own town on Monday night was wholly wrong, and had it not been for the presence of several persons who were inflamed and maddened by strong drink our town would not have been terrorized for several hours in the manner it was. And the persons who were most demonstrative were not those who were honestly in favor and in sympathy with the best interests of the laboring men. And it is very unfortunate for honest laboring men to suffer themselves to be led to acts of violence and to work to their own injury by such reckless and irresponsible persons. We sympathize with the laboring man in his deprivations and hardships, but not in his lawlessness. We know from actual experience some of his toils and hardships. We know of nothing that is so trying to a stout, hardy man, who has always done a hard and honest day's work, and the fruits of whose labor supported well his wife and children and kept his home cheery and bright, to be so reduced in the price of his labor as to invite starvation, want and sickness into his home and be powerless to relieve the distress. It is hard, very hard! It offers some excuse for the laboring men to make known their wants and necessities, and commands the serious attention of every citizen and of the government. It persuades us that these demonstrations are not wholly causeless, however ill-advised and unjustifiable they may be. And as a nation and a government it behooves us to be thoroughly patriotic in our efforts to protect our labor and industries. It is a species of property upon which the wealth, happiness and prosperity of our whole people depend, and is preeminently entitled to protection.

In our judgment, the government must tear itself away from its suicidal financial policy. The interests of our manufactories and industries and labor must not all be offered up as a sacrifice upon the altars of golden calves erected by Wall street and Great Britain. Give us a full currency, a medium of exchange that will answer every purpose of trade and meet the wants of the people, infuse new life and activity into our now stagnant industries, and restore peace and prosperity all over the land, and ward off the threatened evils of unemployed labor. Labor employed is peace and prosperity, labor unemployed is discontent and in time violence and anarchy.

THE Russians achieved a brilliant success in their movement through the Balkans and capture of Nocopolis. The latter, with all its cannon and 6,000 Turkish troops, puts a new face on affairs. With Nicopolis in their hands, the future of the Russians on the Danube is comparatively secure. They have a nest of small islands and narrow channels in the Danube between them and Roumania on which to found a permanent bridge, and there is little doubt that they will build one at once. The exploit of General Gourko's cavalry in passing the Balkans by a secret defile so as to take Shipka Pass in the rear, and flank Raouf Pasha out of his chosen position, makes it apparent that the Russians can pass the Balkans whenever they please. A river is a material obstacle difficult to surmount, but chains of mountains have also proved treacherous defences from the facility with which they can be turned, and the Balkans are no exception to this rule. Whatever may be said of the generalship displayed in Asia Minor it now begins to be evident that in Europe the Russians are achieving brilliant success.

THE RAILROAD RIOT!

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AT PITTSBURGH.

STREETS STREWN WITH THE DEAD AND DYING.

Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Burned.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Locomotives Destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

Sheridan Ordered to Pittsburgh.

The railway war which was inaugurated on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad a few days ago has extended to the Pennsylvania, the Pan Handle, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Philadelphia & Erie, and the Erie roads. The riots at Baltimore and Pittsburgh have been fearful, especially in the latter city. We copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Saturday:

The strike of freight brakemen and conductors is daily becoming more general. Yesterday it extended its proportions in this city, and broke out anew on other lines of railway. The train men on the Fort Wayne road struck yesterday afternoon for the restoration of the ten per cent taken off their wages on the first of June. Three ladened freight trains lying at the outer depot, in Allegheny, and ready to proceed West, were stopped by the refusal of the crews to go out with them. The engineers declined to proceed with green crews, so this action put a stoppage to the westward movement of freight on that line. Everywhere throughout the two cities little else than the strike is talked about. And it is particularly noticeable that public sympathy is very largely in favor of the strikers. Men who candidly acknowledged that it is unjust and undemocratic in principle and communistic in tendency for the train men to refuse to work themselves, and then place obstacles in the way of those who will work, confess at the same time that in their hearts they wish the employes success. The interest is no less outside the city than in it. This is demonstrated by the reception of numerous telegrams from our agents at Connellsville, Johnstown, Zanesville, McKeesport, Beaver, Steubenville, and other places ordering extra copies of the *Commercial Gazette*. Yesterday morning the strikers were strengthened by a reinforcement of about seventy-five platform men employed at the transfer depot. This addition made them wonderfully jubilant, and they gave vent to their feelings in enthusiastic cheers. The turn out of the military in the morning, coupled with the issuance of a proclamation by Governor Hartranft directing the strikers to disperse, intensified the excitement and impressed many with the possibility of bloodshed.

Governor Hartranft was on his way to California, but was telegraphed to, who authorized Secretary Quay to issue a proclamation commanding the rioters to desist. This proclamation, when posted up, was disputed by the rioters as not being genuine.

General Pearson, of Pittsburgh, received the following dispatch Friday morning:

HARRISBURG, 7.20 A. M.

Gen. A. L. Pearson:

Put troops in the nineteenth and twentieth wards if required, and if you find the Eighteenth regiment not sufficiently strong order out others. Am at Harrisburg in railroad office.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant General.

THE EMPLOYES' COMPLAINT.

It may not be uninteresting to give in this connection the following copy of an address from the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad, which is said to have been sent to all the stockholders of that road:

"We respectfully call your attention to our grievances, in connection with your road, for which many of us have been employed for years. Our wages have been from time to time reduced, so that now many of us do not earn an average of seventy-five cents per day. We have sympathized fully with your directors in all their past efforts to further the interests of your company, and accepted the situation so long as it guaranteed to us a bare living, but in the last move to many of us was guaranteed a pauper's home, and this, too, when your more fortunate directors were luxuriating at summer resorts in princely style. Of this comfortable enjoyment on their part, under most circumstances, it is not our province to complain, but when the result of this dissipation and fashionable folly is visiting the starving firesides of their employes it does become us to protest. It may be that the above does not point to you definitely how the present, to us, unhappy state of affairs is influenced by the acts of your managers. To elucidate we will call your attention to a few facts, showing that it is not the depression of business that compels your directors to starve us and our families, but the unbusiness-like management of the affairs of your road.

"We will cite a few cases in point: Last year your road received some—mark the figures—seven million dollars for freight on oil shipped by the Standard and other refining interests, not owned by the Empire, Potts, or other Pennsylvania outside interests. Prior to these large shipments being drawn upon the Pennsylvania railroad, freight to the seaboard was about eighty cents per barrel, but so soon as interests were harmonized the P. R. R. received two dollars per barrel for the same service, seven-eighths of which was paid by the foreign buyers. Not satisfied with this immense increase of their revenues from a legitimate source, the influence of your road was used to destroy the business of its best customer for the purpose of building up individual interest, from which you, the stockholders, have income. And what is the result? The traffic has almost disappeared from the P. R. R., and in place of seven millions income this year, in which the shipments are in excess of last year, your road will scarce receive one-half the amount. We call your attention to this fact, which alone would have enabled your company to pay us at least enough for a living. Then again, your road has been used for over twenty-five years transporting coal to the seaboard from western mines at a price which would barely pay for motive power. Competition did not necessitate this low service. In this item alone "millions have been lost to your road," while that healthy competition in trade which is the life of a road was totally crushed out by the discouragements given to other shippers.

A FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

"We again call your attention to the existence of the many "fast freight lines" which run upon your road, from which you only receive a small pittance, while others, who should have your interests at heart, are sapping the very life blood from your road for their own aggrandisement. Then in the passenger service the same indifference to your interests is clearly shown. It is only necessary to watch each through train to see how it is overloaded with cars belonging to a foreign corporation, which pays 50c to $1.50 per car dividends annually to their stockholders, among which you will find many familiar faces. This comfort traffic is not alone in this drain upon your passenger trains—as the express traffic, for which you receive a small return, will frequently, in fruit and oyster season, have one or two extra sections on passenger schedule. Have you ever examined how much your road gets for this service? Then again, is it good economy that your road should allow a single firm to pocket hundreds of thousands annually of what should be your earnings for a clerical transfer service? In the few of many similar points above noted, is it not possible that your road loses annually more than her present income from all other sources? We think we can, with justness and hope for better things in the future, lay our grievance before you, and assure you if you do not give the same vigilance to your interests in this company that we are compelled to give in our duties upon the road, you will in a few years have a wreck beyond repair for your indifference. Do not let high sounding titles or positions deter you from action. When you have Jay Cooke & Co., Tweed's National Trust Company, Freedman's Bank, etc., etc., to tell you that high-toned reputation, without strict business qualifications, will not suffice to guarantee success."

The strikers congregated in the vicinity of the outer depot and stock yards, where they intercepted freight trains.

The scenes at the yards, on the arrival of the local passenger trains, were quite animated during the day. All local trains stop there, and of the hundreds of strikers and their friends congregated thereabouts, scores were ready to move, both east and west, with every train. They would clamber upon the engine and tender and even fill up the cowcatcher, without let or hinderance. Of the few freight trains which arrive from the East, the roofs of the cars were made black with people, on reaching Torrens and East Liberty stations. Men and boys boarded the cars in the most reckless manner, dozens climbing upon the deck, while not a few clung to the sides, and stood upon the narrow platforms between. No one was hurt, although there were a number of narrow escapes from serious injury.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

About half-past one o'clock in the afternoon a special train arrived at the yards, conveying Superintendent Pitcairn, Gen. Pearson, Sheriff Fife, and a detachment of the Eighteenth regiment. Their appearance, instead of causing the crowd to diminish, largely increased it, as all seemed anxious to see and hear what was going on. The Sheriff, as soon as the train came to a stand-still, walked to the rear of the tender and read the proclamation of the Governor, which was not very graciously received. He was frequently interrupted, and there was considerable hooting and jeering. He counseled order, and begged all peaceable, law-abiding citizens to quietly retire to their homes. Those who persisted in riotous demonstrations would have to take the consequences, as the law would be enforced, come what might. The crowd was neither mollified nor frightened, but treated the warning with the utmost indifference and contempt.

GENERAL PEARSON SPEAKS.

General Pearson followed in a pleasant, good-humored speech. As a citizen, he hoped that all persons there assembled would see the propriety of obeying the laws and having due respect to the commands of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. It was all right for men to quit work when the terms and conditions were unjust or unsatisfactory, but it was not right for them to interfere with those who were willing to work, and to place a dead lock upon the business of a great public corporation. The company must be protected in its right to move its trains. No one more deeply regretted the situation the men were placed in than he, but as a military man, acting under his superior officer, he had no alternative than to enforce obedience to the law, if force should become necessary. Those who knew him knew that he meant what he said. The intention was to send freight trains through to-day, and it would be useless to make any further attempts to delay them. He intended to go through on the first train, and he wished to remind those present that the military would not use blank cartridges, if it became necessary to use any, and if any blood was shed it would be upon the heads of those who were in the wrong.

The General was frequently interrupted with cries of "Who are you?" "Give us bread," etc. One man remarked that when the shooting commenced they would hear from the strikers, and there would be no blanks shot either. Another man wanted to know what the military had been called out for anyhow, as there was no disorder and no acts of violence were threatened.

The General asked the men if they would allow the trains to go through, and many tongues responded, "No—we will not."

It was apparent that the military force on the ground—some sixty or eighty members of the Eighteenth regiment under Colonel Guthrie—did not impress the strikers, who numbered several hundred, as at all formidable, and they were simply laughed at. They remained on the ground all day, and after the feeling consequent upon their first appearance had subsided, they seemed rather to grow in favor of the populace.

CAPTURING A TRAIN.

A little after two o'clock a heavy freight train, containing thirty or forty cars, and drawn by two engines, arrived from the East. The engineer was signalled and brought to a stop at the station, when both engineers were instructed by the strikers to run the cars into the outer depot and put away the engines. They were warned not to come back again with a train, and they both stated that they would not. The train then passed on towards the city.

WAITING FOR A FIGHT.

From the time General Pearson finished his vigorous little speech, until nightfall, the impression prevailed that a "double-header" freight train would be sent out from the outer depot, and that when it reached Torrens there would be a very lively fight. The strikers kept moving about all afternoon, now coming and then going, but there was enough, at all times, to make a vigorous resistance in case an attempt was made to push a train through. The plan was, as generally understood, that the train would be covered by a battery of artillery at Twenty-eighth street and shove its way without serious impediment until East Liberty was reached. When it came in sight of the latter named station the military were to make a feint or demonstration, so as to engage the attention of the strikers, and thus let the train escape. This was the programme, as it passed from lip to lip, with more or less modification, and hundreds expressed the keenest curiosity to see how it was to be carried out. As the shades of evening approached, it was apparent that the anticipated fight would not come off, and the strikers were greatly elated at having successfully baffled the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the city constabulary, and National Guards of Allegheny county, for another twenty-four hours.

The *Commercial* remarks editorially.

While we refer elsewhere to general principles involved in the strike, we deem it proper to say, in order that the railroad authorities may distinctly understand the situation, and not from an unkind spirit, that the general drift of public sympathy in this city is with the strikers. 1. It is believed that in both reducing pay and shortening time they have a real grievance, more than should have been put upon them. 2. It is thought that were the roads managed more directly for the stockholders and less for special corporations, in which officers of the company are interested, and out of which they make money, at the expense of the stockholders, there would be less occasion for bridging difficulties by reducing the compensation of workmen. 3. In this city the sense of wrong, felt by many of our people because of the system of freight discriminations, inclines them to favor the strikers. We have had many representations made to us on the subject, among them, that in shipping goods from here to Boston, our people can get better rates by first sending the goods to Cincinnati, and reshipping them directly through here to Boston. We do not approve of strikes as means of rectifying wrongs, but we state a fact that ought to be clearly known, when we say that public opinion in this city is more favorable to the strikers than any former trouble we have had, and that our people think they have grievances that ought to be remedied.

THE FIRST DIVISION ENGAGED.

The situation in Pittsburgh on Saturday and during the ensuing night was that of a city in the middle of a battle. No confidence whatever had been put in the local military organizations, and everything depended upon the fidelity and courage of the Philadelphia troops. On Saturday afternoon the mob held every point of vantage except the great Union Depot, in which the eastern troops were held. At four o'clock it was decided to clear the tracks and prepare to move trains, and the Philadelphia troops were ordered to march to Twenty-eighth street and take the crossing held by the mob. Sheriff Fife and a posse accompanied the soldiers, and on arriving at the scene he ordered the rioters to disperse. The crowd replied with a volley of jeers and the Black Hussars charged but were repulsed. Another company was thrown forward to their support and a second charge was made. The rioters fired revolvers and stoned the soldiers, when they drew into line and poured an effective volley into the mob, and kept up the fusilade until the crossing was clear and their assailants had stampeded. This action on the part of the Philadelphia troops drove the rioters to their localities, and the soldiers took up their quarters in the round house near by. As a result of this fight ten persons were killed and a large number wounded. It is said that Major General Pearson ordered the troops to fire.

When the troops went to the round house there were with them Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad; Clinton Gardner, General Pearson, and General Brinton. The killing and wounding of a number of the rioters caused the most intense excitement and the feeling in the city was fearfully intense. The rioters seemed to hold off until night should cover their movements.

THE ATTACK ON THE ROUND HOUSE.

At nine o'clock the mob raided Knapp's Light Battery and took the guns away from the artillerymen. Three of the four pieces were posted on a hill commanding the round house, and preparations were made to dislodge the Philadelphia troops. The mob numbered three thousand and were terribly in earnest. As soon as the artillery opened the beleaguered regiments replied with such deadly effect that the rioters deserted their guns, and the hillside was dotted with the dead and dying. During this, which lasted up to midnight, another mob had held the whole business part of the city. Gun stores were sacked and the mob armed themselves and carried away all the ammunition they could find. The police were powerless and were only able to look on. Many stores in the city were absolutely gutted. Johnson's gun and rifle factory, on Smithfield street, was sacked and weapons distributed to the rioters. Threats were made to kill every eastern soldier caught, and it is reported that

THREE PHILADELPHIA MILITIAMEN

who escaped from the round house singly were each in turn captured and killed. The telegraph operators at the depots were driven from their posts, and all dispatches were sent around by way of Chicago, Buffalo and New York. A number of citizens went to the round house and begged the Philadelphia troops to leave the city to avoid a general massacre. After midnight the Union Depot and the hotels in the vicinity were abandoned, and all hope of an immediate resumption of passenger traffic was given up. Two citizens were wantonly shot down on Liberty street, the main avenue leading from the lower part of the city to the depot. In the fighting between the mob and the Philadelphia troops Sheriff Fife was killed and Major General Pearson seriously wounded. Early yesterday morning the rioters, armed and with drums beating and flags flying, paraded the streets and held the city. To dislodge the guard of the First Division from the round house oil cars had been fired and started down the track. This made the position untenable and the men marched out. The round house and shops, together with a number of engines, were totally destroyed. The total number of killed is put at twenty, with a large number wounded, many fatally.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

SUNDAY A DAY OF TERROR—MUTINY AND TREASON.

At eleven o'clock Sunday morning, after a night of most tormenting doubt, the outer depot and yards of the Pennsylvania railroad were abandoned, and the mob had everything in those localities to themselves. When the Philadelphia men were marching out Pennsylvania avenue with field pieces, the Pittsburgh battery men attacked them and spiked their guns.

A part of the mob then set fire to all cars on the tracks between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets. Two hundred and fifty cars were destroyed, many of them loaded with oil.

DETAILS OF THE MARCH FROM THE ROUND HOUSE.

When the blazing cars were run to the round house and the position made untenable, the Philadelphia troops took refuge in the machine shop, and attempted to escape from that position, but were driven back. They made another desperate rally to escape. They formed in a solid column, came out through the lumber yard, and went down Twenty-fifth street to Liberty, with a Gatling gun in front, and made for the Allegheny arsenal, and shortly after fire was heard in the direction of Butler street, where the arsenal is situated. There was no opposition to their progress until they arrived at Butler street. Upon arriving at the arsenal the Philadelphia troops found United States troops at the gate and were refused admittance. They then continued out Butler street. It is said that after leaving the arsenal the

Continued on fourth page.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

For the Republican.

When the Birds are Hushed at Even.

BY J. CALVIN MEYER.

Ah! I'm lonely, dearest brother,
Something's gnawing at my heart,
And I feel a sick'ning sorrow
As we roam so far apart;
Though I know we've tut to bear it
Still I cannot help but grieve,
For I miss our usual ramble
When the birds are hushed at eve.

Oft we wandered, neath the starlight,
When all nature seemed at rest,
And we broke the mighty silence
By our merry sport and jest;
But, alas! those days have vanished
And we cannot but believe,
Others roam where once we lingered
When the birds are hushed at eve.

Summers came and went as usual,
And we welcomed each bright day,
Little thinking that in future
We would be so far away;
But in time the truth grew plainer
That our home we soon would leave,
That we'd ne'er together ramble
When the birds are hushed at eve.

Many fancies there we conjured
In that old country home—
Many things we've found quite different
Since we left it far to roam;
But in all the sorest trials
Naught can give such quick relief
As the thought of how we rambled
When the birds were hushed at eve.

A Post-Nuptial Ode.

We used to walk together in twilight
He whispering tender words so sweet and low,
As down the green lanes when the dew was falling,
And through the woodlands where the birds were calling,
We wandered in those hours so long ago.
But now no more we walk in purple gloaming
Adown the lands—my love and I—ah, me;
The time has past for such romantic roaming—
He holds the babe while I am getting tea.

We used to sit—with lamps turned low—together,
And talk of love and its divine effects,
When nights were long and wintry was the weather;
Far nobler he than knight with knightly feather,
And I to him the loveliest of my sex.
Now, oft when wintry winds howl round the gable,
Immersed in smoke, he pores o'er gold and stocks,
The fact ignored that just across the table
The loveliest of her sex sits darning socks.

Oft when arrayed to suit my hero's fancy,
I tripped to meet him at his welcome call,
He looked unutterable things—his dark eye glowing
In fond approval at my outward showing
His taste in laces, dresses, jewels—all!
Now if perchance we leave the house together,
When friends invite or prima donna sings,
He scans my robes (bought new for the occasion)
And foots the bills—and looks unutterable things!

O, by-gone days! when seventeen I was single,
He called me angel as he pressed my hand!
O present time! wherein that self-same fellow
To that same angel—grown a trifle yellow—
Calls out, "Matilda, do you understand?"
Ah, yes! I understand—one thing for certain,
Love after marriage is a beauteous myth,
Which they who once have passed behind the curtain
Turn up their noses at—disenchanted with.

Caprice.

"She hung the cage at the window:
'If he goes by,' she said,
'He will hear my robin singing,
And when he lifts his head,
I shall be sitting here to sew,
And he will bow to me, I know.'

"The robin sang a love-sweet song,
The young man raised his head;
The maiden turned away and blushed;
'I am a fool,' she said,
And went on broidering in silk
A pink-eyed rabbit, white as milk.

"The young man loitered slowly
By the house three times that day;
She took her bird from the window;
'He need not look this way.'
She sat at her piano long,
And sighed, and played a death-sad song.

"But when the day was done, she said,
'I wish he would come!
Remember, Mary, if he calls
To-night—I'm not at home.'
So when he rang, she went—the elf—
She went and left him in herself.

"They sang full long together
Their songs love-sweet, death sad;
The robin woke from his slumber,
And sang out, clear and glad.
'Now go!' she coldly said: 'tis late;'
And followed him—to latch the gate.

"He took the rosebud from her hair,
While 'you shall not!' she said.
He closed her hand within his own,
And, while her tongue forbade,
Her will was darkened in the eclipse
Of blinding love upon his lips."

Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Faith, hope, and charity, these three,
Yet is the greatest charity;
Father of lights, these gifts impart
To mine and every human heart.

Faith, that is prayer, can never fail,
Hope, that o'er doubts must prevail,
And charity, whose name above
Is God's own name, for God is love.

The morning star is lost in light,
Faith vanishes at perfect sight,
The rainbow passes with the storm
And hope with sorrow's fading form.

But charity, serene, sublime,
Beyond the reach of death and time,
Like the blue sky's all-abounding space,
Holds heaven and earth in its embrace.

Our Story Teller.

A City Rat.

He was a levee "Rat," and his name was Dick. Dick what? Nothing; and I do not think that he even got Dick through Richard given to him by godfathers and godmothers in the usual way. As a child he managed somehow to escape the massacres which those modern Herods, Want, Neglect and Disease, are allowed to hold in our great cities; and we find him a small wild animal in the shape of a boy twelve years old, living where he may, eating what he can get; his hand against everything (that will sell at the junk shop) and every one's hand against him. A human rat—a thing to hide itself in dark places, and to be chased and worried when it dares venture into the light.

His costume is a pair of old blue cotton pants, kept over a faded cotton shirt by a wonderful contrivance of old braces and twine. His feet are bare. On his head is a felt hat, which (whatever was its original color) has now the hue of a well-soaked tealeaf, and (whatever was its original shape) has long taken that of a jelly bag. Perhaps if he was washed he would be a good-looking Rat, under his grime; for his eyes are very bright. He does not know what school means. No one has ever told him it is wrong to steal, though the inconvenience of being caught stealing has been made manifest to him in various ways.

"Why don't he work?" He does work in his way.

The levee which Dick infests is that of New Orleans; down by the foot of Jackson street, where the English steamers lie, is his happy hunting ground, and on the day when we make his acquaintance it has not been productive. The hunting has all been on one side, and Dick discovered hiding between two bales of cotton in the quarry. He is kicked, pushed, dragged, jostled backward and forward, by the stevedore's men, like a ragged shuttlecock. Every one has a curse and a blow for the Rat, with whom things are going hard, when—

"Oh, how shameful to beat that poor child so!" exclaims a soft voice, with a ring of genuine indignation in it.

The speaker is a lady clad in crisp, cool muslin, elegantly draped—a lady, beautiful in face and form, and assisted by every accessory that can heighten female charms. From her dainty little bootines, which fit like her gloves, to the soft curls of her hair, which the river breeze caresses, she is stamped with the hall-marks of richness, simplicity and good taste. She is half way up the stage which leads to the English steamer, when the cries of our hunted Rat attract her attention—

"Oh," she exclaims, "how shameful to beat that poor child so! Do, please Captain Gilbert, make them leave him alone."

Captain Gilbert, whose guest she is, and who leads her up the stage, shouts—

"Halloa! quit that! Let the boy go, and get on with your work." For, you see, one cannot beat "Rats" and roll cotton at the same time; and the former occupation, though perhaps more exciting, is the less profitable of the two.

Dick—who, unable to dodge his tormentors, has emulated the example of a hedgehog, and made himself as nearly spherical as possible against a cotton bale—does not rise. The foe has not sufficiently retreated, but he keeps a bright lookout from the corner of one eye, so as to be ready for a jump.

"They have hurt him," said the lady. "He can't get up, poor little fellow!" and before any one can interfere, she trips down the stage, and is stooping over the "Rat," who is taken back by the apparition that he forgets to jump and rolls over straight. His plight—when it appears that no bones are broken—makes the lady smile. He has been kicked into a coal heap and is black. He has been cuffed against a lot of oil cake, and is russet brown. He is fluffy all over with cotton waste. His mouth is open, and his eyes are wild with astonishment. He had never been so near to a lady, and he don't know what will be done to him.

"Come, get up," says the captain, "there's nothing the matter with you."

"Can you rise?" asks the lady; and she touches him with the most wonderful thing Dick ever saw—her hand. The creamy glove upon it, the shimmer of lace and glitter of gold at the wrist, and the soft, white flesh beyond; never had he seen the like! Never had he felt such a touch, or had been spoken to in such a tone.

"Oh, ain't I in for it now!" he muses; and then he looks up into the lady's face.

He saw an expression there that he did not understand. He had seen anger in the faces of those who had caught him suddenly. Triumph—he knew the look of, when after a long chase he had been taken. Scorn—that was common; plenty of that at all times. This was pity—so he could not make it out at all. A Hebrew inscription would not have been more unintelligible to Dick.

There was no chance for bolt now. The lady, the gentleman who came with her, the captain of the steamer and its chief officer, formed a semi-circle in front; behind was the bale of cotton against which he had rolled himself for protection. He sits up, drinking in that strange expression which at once scares, puzzles and pleases him, till a sort of sleepy faint feeling makes him close his eyes.

"He's going to faint," says the lady. "I know he was hurt. Oh, see how he is bleeding!"

He is bleeding badly. Big drops are trickling down fast his ragged sleeve, which will soak no more. These come from an ugly tear (caused by a nail in the wharf planking) on his arm just above the elbow.

"Don't look, Mrs. Austen," says the captain; "I'll have him attended to. Oh, quartermaster! come and carry this boy on board, and give my compliments to the doctor, and ask him to plaster up this cut."

Dick has no power to resist. He is carried on board, muttering, 'Come, I ain't done nothing to you."

A cold lunch is served under the awning on the main deck. Two other ladies and their escorts arrive, but the meal is delayed by the appearance of some of the crew, bearing squat, heavy boxes, which jingle as they are lowered through a trap door in the deck, partly under the lunch table.

"Mexican dollars," explains the captain.

"What, a lot of money?" the lady remarks.

"Not so much as you suppose, but a tidy sum. Each box contains two thousand dollars, and there are fourteen of them—eh, Mr. Mansfield?" This to the officer in charge, who confirms the count.

They have got to their first glass of champagne, when the doctor joins them.

"Well, how's your patient?" asked the captain.

"All right, and clean for once in his life, but rather weak," is the medical report upon the Rat.

"Poor child!" sighs the lady. "What ought he to take?"

"I should prescribe something to eat," the doctor replies, helping himself to a slice of tongue.

"Captain, I should like to give him some dinner."

It is unnecessary to say who speaks, and the skipper would indeed have been a stern man if he could have resisted the pleading of those kind, brown eyes. The quarter-master is summoned again, and appears leading Dick, who walks groggy. It has begun to dawn upon him that he is not going to be abused, and he goes along there "like a little cock-o'-wax," as he is told.

"What is your name, little boy?" asks the lady.

"Dick."

"Are you hungry, Dick?"

"Ra-ther."

"Only rather?" in a tone of disappointment.

"Rather," explains the captain, "in that tone means 'very.'"

The lady takes the plate and fills it with cold chicken, stuffing, salad, bread, and what not; adds a knife and fork, and gives it to Dick.

The knife and fork are of no use to him. He squats on the deck and eats with Nature's implements. He has no idea of gastronomic combinations. First he eats the chicken, then the stuffing, then the salad, then the bread; and, this done, takes a long breath, and looks up with a look that says more, as plainly as Oliver said the word. More he gets from the same kind hand, which he watches with dimly awakened feelings of delight. Gloved, it was a wonder; bare and glittering with costly rings, so white, so small—it bewildered him. Why did every one do what she told him? How could she keep all those gold things? She couldn't "lick" any one with those hands. Dick mused.

The plate is full again, and he turns his attention to its contents with apparently undiminished appetite.

"I should keep some of that for to-morrow, if I were you," observed the doctor.

"Then you'd be a fool," Dick replied with a scoff. "The big fellows on the levee'd take it from you 'fore you'd gone two blocks. To-morrow ain't here, but the grub, and so I'm going to get outside it while I can."

There is a general laugh at this philosophy, and the lady asks if he may have a glass of champaigne.

"Yes," the doctor says, "but I think he'd prefer whiskey."

"Whiskey? a child take that!" she expostulates.

"Try him," replies the doctor.

He is tried, and tosses off three fingers deep of raw Bourbon without winking.

"That's so'thin' like!" he observes, smacking his lips.

This feat somewhat lessens the lady's sympathy. Dick "gets outside" his grub without further comment, and is walking off when the captain calls him back with a—

"Why, you young rascal, are you going without saying thank you?"

"Thank ye."

"No, not me. Thank the lady."

"Thank ye kindly, ma'am," says Dick.

It was the first polite speech he had ever uttered, and Heaven knows where he picked it up.

The party remained on board till about six o'clock, but by the time it broke up every one had forgotten the "Rat;" but as Mrs. Austen was crossing the levee, he ran up, much to the annoyance of her companion, who had had enough of him.

"I say," says the Rat, "do you like him?" with a chuck of the thumb towards the steamer.

"Captain Gilbert?"

"Yes—is he your feller?"

"Get out, you scamp!" cries the man, indignantly.

"Let him speak, Fred," the lady says. "No, Dick, I am married, and this is my husband; but Captain Gilbert is our kind friend. I crossed with him once, and he was very good to me when I was sick."

"Was you ever sick?" asks Dick, with a face full of wonder.

"Often. So I can answer your question and say I do like the captain very much."

"You'd hate for any thing bad to happen to him?"

"Why, of course—to him or any one else."

"Wot, to me?"

"Indeed I would, my poor boy. Oh, Fred, see how wistful he looks! Mayn't I give him some of Charlie's left off things? I have a little boy at home," she goes on, seeing assent in her husband's eyes—"about your size."

"Does he get chickens to eat?" asks the Rat.

"Yes."

"Every day?"

"No, not every day," she answers, smiling; and it is well she does not qualify her reply, for Dick's credulity was not yet sufficiently elastic to bear such a marvel as that a boy about his size had chicken every day.

So they bid him follow them, and more wonders were in store for him. He sees Charlie. He is taken up to the lady's own room, where the promised things are produced and tried on over his rags. Here he stands lost in admiration. The great broad bed, with its satin coverlet, its lazy, lace-bound pillows, and snowy mosquito bar held back by silken ropes of the same color as the little knots which, here and there, light up the varied green of fern-spread carpets; the armoirs with their plate glass doors; the dressing-table all a glitter with crystal crankums such as he never before beheld; the pictures on the wall; the flowers in the balcony; the perfume of the place (no fixed odor, but a combination of sweet things), bewildered the Rat. If he had ever heard of Fairyland he would have thought himself there.

He had never heard of Fairyland or of the enchanters, giants, dwarfs, genie and all the dear old myths which surround its princesses and the exemplary third sons of its kings. A drunkard who would drop a dime as he staggered from the bar room was the nearest approach to a good fairy that Dick knew. He gazed about bewildered, and some dim sense of shame stole over him as he saw his own reflection in the looking-glass.

Mayn't I put um on now?" he asks as the things are selected.

"Better not," says the lady. "Put them on in the morning. Come here again about ten o'clock, and we will see what can be done for you."

He submits, and goes down very reluctantly, with two whole suits of Charlie's left off clothes bundled up in a large handkerchief, and fifty cents in his pocket. As soon as the hall door closes after him, the brute instincts of secrecy and invasion pull his jelly bag hat over his eyes and send him off at a run.

Outside a bar-room at the corner, conversing affably with several noted thieves of his acquaintance, is a policeman. "Set a thief to catch a thief," is a maxim which the powers that "run" the New Orleans constabulary put in practice, but the thief is rarely caught. The chief duty of the force is to catch votes for the politicians, to whom they jointly and severally owe their places, and to be otherwise politically useful. The policeman at the corner has just done a good stroke of work. He had arranged that a row should brake out at a hostile club that night, and the predestined disturbers of the peace had pledged him once, twice, thrice, in whiskey. He was all aglow with importance (and whiskey) when he saw our Rat come out of Mr. Austen's house and scuttle off. Here was a victim worthy of his "steal," so he immediately gave chase, shouting "stop thief!" and fired his revolver at the fugitive.

His first shot struck a colored girl, who was crossing the street about ten yards from where Dick ran,—in the heel, and his second went through a first-story window and smashed a looking-glass. The girl howled dismally, and the proprietor of the starred mirror appeared on the balcony and discharged several rounds of profanity. And there it ended. It is quite regular for policemen to fire at persons who attempt to give justice leg-ball, though they urge their wild career through the most crowded thoroughfares.

Our Rat—ignorant of the fact that a New Orleans policeman has never been known to hit anything that he actually aimed at—gave in at the second shot, and was walked off in triumph to the station.

* * * * * * *

Captain Gilbert spends the evening with his agent, and then returns to the ship about 11 o'clock.

"Sorry to say, sir," begins the chief officer, "that most of the men are on shore."

"Without leave?"

A shrug of the shoulders is the answer.

"Whose watch is it?"

"Mr. Andrews'."

"Send him here."

"How's this, Mr. Andrews," asks the captain, angrily.

"It's not my fault, sir. They do not go over the gangway. They crawl over the side and on to the beams of the wharf. It is impossible to stop them."

The captain knows New Orleans, and being a just man has no more to say. It is very provoking. He is going to sail to-morrow, and these men will come on board either drunk or stupid with the effect of drink. Some of them, perhaps, will not come at all.

The weather for the last few days has been oppressively hot, and now there is hope of rain. The sky is dark and low, and the faint evening breeze has gone down. The captain has gone down to his cabin, which is on deck, and tries to read, but the mosquitoes won't let him, so he gets into bed, tucks in his bar, and sleeps the sleep of a tired man.

Something makes him conscious that two bells (one o'clock) are striking. Then he hears a whisper, "Cap'n! Cap'n!" close by his side. In an instant he has his revolver ready, and is in the act of striking a match, when the whisper says, "Hush! It's me, Dick. Don't say a word; don't light a match. Is there a man named Phil Wood in your crowd?"

"Yes, a fireman; but he deserted last week." The captain whispers, too.

"Have you got any specious aboard?"

"Specious? O, specie you mean."

"Wot's that?"

"Money."

"I thought so. Well, Cap'n, Phil Wood and five more are after that there specious, and they're aboard now."

"Good God! why didn't you tell me so before?" gasps the captain.

"P'liceman chevied me, 'cos I'd got a bundle that the lady gave me. He took it away, he did, and locked me up," explained Dick, "but I got out."

"On board now, do you say?" asks the captain.

"Yes, and at work, too. Listen!"

What the captain hears sends him out of his berth with a spring.

"Fire that," he says, thrusting a pistol into his hand, "and run forward shouting help as loud as you can scream." Then he darts on deck.

And no time to spare! The thieves have overpowered and gagged the man on watch, have cut round the fastenings of the hatch leading to the specie room, and already two boxes are out and ready for spiriting away.

Dick does as he is told, and then rushes back.

Four of the thieves are on deck, firing at the captain, who has just dodged behind the cabin skylight, and is shooting steadily. Dick has five shots left, and these he discharges one after the other, with his eyes shut, as fast as he can pull the trigger. It is a brisk affair while it lasts, which is until the chief officer, doctor, steward, and some others, aroused by Dick's shouts and the firing, come upon the scene. Then such of the thieves as can do so jump overboard—for their retreat forward is cut off. Three remain; one, the leader—dead, another with his thigh splintered, and a third with several balls in non-vital parts of the body.

The first thing done is to release poor Mr. Andrews, whom they still find insensible from the blow on the head which had put him *hors de combat*. By this time the police have come, and are searching the ship, lest others of the thieves might be hiding.

"What's that in the wheel-house?" says the chief officer; "bring a light here. Ah! it's another of them; turn him over. Oh, Lord! Captain, look here! Here's gratitude! If it isn't that d—d Rat that the lady—"

"My God," cries the captain; "I forgot all about him! Is he hurt?"

"Shot right through the body, and serves him right," is Mansfield's reply. It struck the speaker as being "silly," as he afterwards said, to see the skipper fall down on his knees beside the "Rat," lift his head upon his shoulders, and in a voice hoarse with emotion, say, "Are you hurt bad, my boy? Don't start. I'm your friend the captain, Dick—speak to me."

"Is the p'lice gone?" he moans.

"They shan't hurt you, Dick—no one shall. Oh, Doctor, come and attend this poor, brave little fellow. One drop of his blood is worth more than the lives of those scoundrels. Do your best for him, and send for all the surgeons in the city if they can help poor Dick. Poor little, faithful chap!"

The wounded thieves are carried off to the charity hospital by the police. Dick is taken to the captain's cabin, and placed in his bed. The ship's doctor does his very best for him. The most famous surgeon in the city comes and looks grave. Captain Gilbert never leaves him.

"Say!"—Dick's voice has become very low and tremulous—"was that there money yourn?"

"No; but it was in my charge."

"You'd a got hell if you'd a lost it, eh?"

"I should have been ruined."

"She wouldn't ha' liked that."

"She? Who do you mean, my boy?"

"The lady—her as you was good to."

The captain turned aside, and tried hard to swallow something which had never passed his lips.

"Was it for her sake," he asked, "that you did this?"

"She said she'd hate to have anything bad come to you," replies the Rat, "cos you was good to her when she was sick. Two nights ago I heard Phil Wood and his crowd talking about robbing a ship of specious. They said they were going to 'tice all the men ashore with drink, and there'd be only one man forward besides the cap'n. There was to ha' been one put at the cap'n's door to knock him on the head if he came out. I didn't know for sartin it was your ship, and I was a-coming to ask if you had specious, when the p'liceman chevied me."

"Who was it that shot you?"

"Don't know. When I see the p'lice I crawled away to where you found me. I was skeared they'd think I belonged to the other crowd."

The Rat is skin and bone, and nervous as a cat. He has lost more blood than he can spare, from that slight wound on his arm. He has no constitution to fall back upon, and hold him up while nature fights the shock and the fever which follows his more grievous hurt. Grievous, indeed! though the ball did not quite pass through his body; better, perhaps, if it had. It has pierced the lower lobe of the right lung, and is lodged somewhere in the muscles of his back. If he could sleep, or even be brought to remain quiet, he might have a chance. He cannot be quiet; whether it be pain, or whether it be surprise at such wonders as being fanned, having lemonade to sip, and so on, I cannot say. He is incessantly on the turn and on the watch, nor will any drowsy syrup in the doctor's chest quiet him.

When the lady comes early in the morning the Rat is sinking slowly. His face brightens up as he sees her, and he begins to ask about Charley.

"Oh, my poor boy," she says, "let us talk of better things. Let us talk of God."

"God?" he repeated, with a look of wonder.

"Can it be that you have not heard of God?"

"I've heard," Dick replies, "you bet! when it rains, it's god-dam wet; and when it shines, it's god-dam hot; and when the boys don't get their money regular, it's a god-dam shame."

The lady stands aghast before this awful ignorance. He only knows the name of God in curses.

"Wicked men take his name in vain, Dick," she says, "God made this world and all that is in it. God is all that is good and merciful. God sent his only Son to save us."

"He didn't save me much," is the Rat's commentary.

"He will save your soul, Dick. He called little children to Him and welcomed them to Heaven."

"Was that afore the war?" asks Dick, gravely.

"Long, long before the war."

"Well, things has got mixed since then. Ain't He coming no more?"

"It's no use, Jennie," says her husband, who had followed her into the cabin and overheard Dick's struggles with his first lessons in divinity. "These things cannot be taught all at once."

"Oh! but it seems so terrible," she cries; and he dying! If I could only teach him to say a prayer!"

"And do you think that repeating a form of words, which he would not understand, could do any good," asks her husband. "Let me try if I can rouse a thought to work upon." So Mr. Austen takes his wife's place at the head of the cot.

"Dick," says he, "the doctors tell me that unless there comes some change—and they don't expect any—before night, you must die."

"Will it hurt bad?" asks the Rat, a spasm of fear passing over his pinched face.

"That I cannot say. Some people die quietly—go off in their sleep, as it were. Well, Dick! what do you think happens then?"

"The funeral," replies Dick, promptly. "Some has a fireman's funeral and music, and some gets took off in the city van. Shall I be took off in the city van?"

"No, my boy; I'll answer for that. But let us go back to death! Where will you go when you die?"

"Into the coffin?"

"Your body will—but your soul?"

"Wot's that?" asks Dick.

What, indeed! See here, the immense power of ignorance. It has silenced theology—it has stunned philosophy.

"Pray for him, dear," says Mr. Austen to his wife, down whose face the tears are streaming; "that is all you can do."

* * * * * *

"I say—don't you cry like that," says Dick, when she resumes her seat by his side. Childlike, he puts up his hand to withdraw hers from her eyes. He touches it with awe. It does not break or fly off, and nothing is done to him for his daring. Encouraged by such immunity, he ventures to give it a little pat, and then the face which he is watching intently is lit up with a smile through its tears. Into his unloved life—into his half savage mind, dawns the first idea of a caress. He clasps the lady's hand and draws it down upon his heart. He draws it down and presses it there with both his little brown paws. Then he leans back with a long-drawn sigh, and shuts his eyes.

* * * * * *

Three years have passed, and Captain Gilbert's steamer is again at her wharf at the foot of Jackson street; and again Mr. and Mrs. Austen are to lunch on board. As the lady is stepping down from the gangway, a well-grown, handsome boy, in a blue flannel knickerbocker suit, and straw hat with ship's ribbon, comes shyly forward.

"Why, this is never Dick?" she exclaims.

"Dick all over," says the captain, proudly.

"Oh, Dick, how you have grown, and

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how improved!"

"There was plenty of room for that," laughs the quondam Rat.

Then the captain takes her aside and explains. "He's been to school ever since he got well, and he has learned more than other boys in double the time. Oh, he's smart! I'm educating him now for my own profession, and believe he could pass for mate to-morrow."

"What name have you given him?" asks the lady, drawing circles on the deck with the point of her parasol.

"My own. My wife thinks as much of him as I do; and as we've no children of our own, why—"

"Captain Gilbert, you are a good man!"

"A lucky one, anyhow," he laughs, "and," lowering his voice, "a grateful one."

This is the end of the Rat's tale.

Some scraps from a lunch table, kindly given, stood between a man and ruin; and the tender touch of a woman's hand saved the boy's life—that's all!

Important Judicial Decisions.

Persons insured in mutual fire or life insurance companies may find something to think about in a recently reported decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Buckley et al. vs. the Columbia Insurance Company. The plaintiffs in error insured in the company defendant, and paid the first assessment made upon the premium note, given at the the time of insuring. In the fall of 1872 they gave notice to the agent through whom the insurance was obtained that they did not wish to be longer insured in the company, and were then and there informed that the policy should be null and void. In the spring of 1873 another assessment was made, and, without notice of it whatsoever to Buckley & Co., suit was brought The last named firm upon the trial sought to introduce evidence showing the notice to the agent as above described. This the court below ruled out, and the case went up to the higher tribunal, which lays down as a principle that notice by the insured to the agent of a mutual company of his desire to be no longer insured does not destroy the relation existing between him and the company, as such notice is not notice to the company. Upon the other point of the case a new trial was granted, the refusal of the court below to charge "that if the jury found that no notice of the assessment was given before suit was brought no recovery could be had," was decided to be error, the Supreme Court holding that policy holders in mutual insurance companies are entitled to notice of assessments before suit upon these latter can legally be brought.

The case of Buckenstein vs. Hermann is of interest to the business community. Suit was brought upon a note, and the defense was that, although there had been a waiver of protest before the maturity of the paper, there had been no waiver of demand and notice of non-payment, which latter requirements the plaintiff had failed to comply with. Upon the question, therefore, of the actual meaning of "waiver of protest" the case came before the Supreme Court. That tribunal, in a brief opinion of the full bench, holds that a waiver of protest before maturity is a waiver of all the steps leading to it, and includes demand and notice of non-payment. This is the general understanding in the business world. The decision goes on to say: "The very purpose of the waiver is to supercede the ordinary steps and avoid both trouble and expense, and hence to waive the mere act of the notary and yet to suffer the duty of making demand and giving notice of its result to remain, would scarcely be thought of by business men."

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, lays down several principles of law in reference to the liability of endorsers on promissory notes. It holds that an endorser is a competent witness to prove an agreement in writing, made with the holder of the note at the time of the endorsement, that he shall not be held liable thereon, where the paper is still held by the party to whom the endorsement was made and has not been put into circulation. It also holds that an agreement like this and the endorsement taken together are equivalent, so far as the holder of the note is concerned, to "an endorsement without recourse to the endorser." It further holds that the omission of endorsers on a series of notes, under such agreement, to set up the agreement as a defense in a suit brought on two such notes, does not preclude their setting it up in another action brought on other notes of the same series, the judgment in the first action not operating as an estoppel in the second.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Liquor Traffic.

Philadelphia voted against local option by a majority of about fifty thousand, and has been regarded as an intensely rum-cursed city. This view has been in a measure sustained by the report of the grand jury for June, which is as follows: "At least two-thirds of the crimes that came before this grand jury were directly or indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors." As one remedy for the large expense caused by the traffic, they recommend that "the tax on the sale of intoxicating liquors be increased to such an extent as to relieve the people of that county from a portion of the enormous expense thrust upon them from this cause, and that more discrimination be used in granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors." "More discrimination" would be a good thing, but the trouble is to have it exercised. It don't go to the root of the evil, at best. The recommendation that the tax on the sale of intoxicating liquors be increased is much more practical; but the trouble comes in again, that the higher you tax, the more violations of law occur. The character of the liquor dispensed to the public in these days of human cupidity and degeneracy is so poisonous and deleterious that of itself it is manufacturing a strong popular sentiment against the whole business. We think the time is not far distant when there will prevail throughout the country such a feeling that will overthrow the traffic, mainly because of the villainous nature of the adulterated beverage offered for public consumption. The drink will become so dangerous that men will fear to imbibe it.—[Altoona Tribune.

State News.

The Lancaster banks hold about $2,500,000 subject to checks and time certificates.

The York county farmers are convinced that tobacco is the best paying crop they can cultivate.

During the heated term of last week three of York's citizens received attacks of sun-stroke.

Goldfish are numerous in the Schuylkill from Norristown to Reading, and are daily taken by anglers.

A property was sold in Johnstown the other day for $1,000. The same property the owner refused $4,000 for a few years ago.

The *Freeman* says that the "coal discoveries" in Perry county are nothing new. These discoveries have been going on for forty years, but they don't hold out.

About three-fourths of the stock necessary to build a railroad from Scottdale to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, has been subscribed, and the right of way is being secured, with every prospect of success.

There are twelve thousand houses to let in Philadelphia, and a real estate dealer predicts that before cold weather sets in the number will be increased to fifteen thousand in consequence of the doubling up of families.

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Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELAE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a nea stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4.-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9n6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. F. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

THE BOOKS OF THE MILESBURG BUILDing and Loan Association are now opened to receive subscriptions in the second series, to begin as soon as one hundred shares of stock or over shall have been subscribed.

26-4t FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-1o-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.

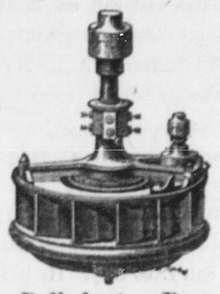
A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to **C. F. KOLBE, A. M.,** Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

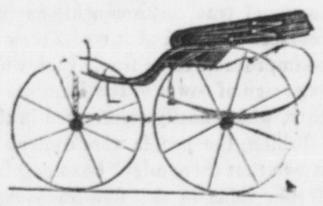
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.

9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOEMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries, No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

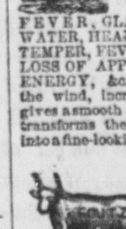
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

PATENTS!

Free Reduced. Entire Cost $55.

Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,

19 3m Washington, D. C.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Postponement.

HEADQ'RS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
HARRISBURG, July 12, 1877.

By direction of the Republican State Committee, the Republican State Convention heretofore called to meet at Harrisburg on the 29th day of August next, is hereby postponed, to meet in Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, September 5, 1877. This postponement is made at the request of a large number of delegates elect, who have made engagements to be present at a triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which assembles at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th day of August next.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY M. HOYT, *Chair'n.*
A. WILSON NORRIS, *Sec'y.*

Review of the Situation all Along the Line.

The strike which gained such headway at Pittsburgh has extended all along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and west on all the roads leading from that city. At Buffalo the militia are reported to have been roughly handled by the strikers, and business on the western division of the Erie is at a stand still. At Harrisburg a meeting of 2,000 strikers was held Sunday afternoon. They were quiet and orderly. At 8:30 in the evening rioters stopped the day express going east. The mayor tried to reason with them, but they would not listen and took the engine to the round house, leaving the loaded cars on the track full of people. The passengers waited about an hour, when, not seeing any signs of being permitted to go on, they began to leave the cars and go to the hotels for the night.

At Columbia the strikers refused to let either passenger or freight engines leave the round house. All was quiet at Baltimore on Saturday night, but a renewal of trouble was anticipated on Sunday. Camden Station is guarded by United States troops, militia and policemen. Many of the first citizens are volunteering as special policemen. On the Friday evening previous a great riot was in progress; the railroad property was destroyed and many people killed and wounded. It is reported that the number of killed was twenty-five, many of whom were innocent parties and some children. On Sunday at half-past two matters again assumed such a serious aspect that the railroad officials decided not to run any more trains over the road until the State or national authorities can insure the safety of the company's property.

Soon after midnight Governor Carroll made a requisition on the President of the United States for troops to aid in quelling domestic violence in the city of Baltimore. The Governor in his call for the United States troops cites the fact that the rioters have taken possession of the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, set fire to the same, and have driven off the firemen and prevented them from extinguishing the flames. He says the legislature cannot be called to meet the emergency, and asks the President to protect the state. The board of police commissioners have called out and are organizing a special police force of five hundred true and reliable men, whose selection has been intrusted to some of the leading business men of the city. Governor Carroll has had his head-quarters at the mayor's office in the City Hall. The collector has ordered the revenue cutter Ewing to proceed to Locust Point to protect the government bonded ware houses located on the wharfs there.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation ordering the insurgents to disperse. It is proposed now that he declare the states of Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania in a state of seige and call out 75,000 troops We do not believe however that this will be found necessary. At the time of this writing the excitement seems to be abating and we shall expect to be able to say in our next issue that all is quiet and the troops are returning home. Gov. Hartranft, who was off on a trip across the continent, was recalled, and left his train at Salt Lake City. He is expected to reach home Tuesday morning. United States troops have been sent to Philadelphia, under the command of General Handcock; also to Pittsburgh, under the command of Phil. Sheridan.

At Altoona there are about 900 troops under the command of General James A. Beaver. It is said that the mob numbers about 3,000. Some of the troops are anxious to get home, not finding the fighting of mobs such a pleasant duty as they anticipated. All is quiet at this point, thus far, and, it is thought, will remain so.

Wm. M. Evarts on the Side of His Country.

No utterance or purpose of the present administration has so touched the popular heart as the announcement of the Secretary of State that "the first duty of a government is the judicious protection of the products and of the capital and labor of its own people."

It is so long since we have had any utterance that could lay claim to such a scope of true statesmanship as this embraces that at first it really seemed too improbable to be true. Under the long reign of power of the Democratic party, which finally culminated in the Rebellion, the people were content to believe that there might be something of true value in the free-trade logic and sophistries of such journals as the *N. Y. Evening Post* were wont to teach, while men put forward as statesmen through the influence of their doctrines led a political party so wholly on political power, that it would not or dared not consider the true interests of the people.

The wealth, the prosperity and the power of the people of this country have been retarded at least one hundred years of growth by the want of consideration of the rule of guidance for the government now announced by Mr. Evarts, and if this shall be followed up the road to independence of all other nations and to a real prosperity is at last reached.

Despite the utterances of such blatherskites as David A. Wells, the problem of what is best for the people of a new country cannot be deduced from the practices of governments a thousand years old ere ours was born; nor can any theory of visionary dreamers be reduced to a science, however seductive it may sound to commercial ears, under the name of free-trade. What is best is simple and practicable, varying from year to year as the nation grows older and stronger and the people more and more self-supporting. In the rise and growth of every well-ordered nation there are three stages, first protection, second reciprocity, third free-trade, the last of which no successful nation has ever yet attained; and, therefore, right wisely does Mr. Evarts assert that "protection and free-trade are abstract terms, vague in meaning and but little understood."

Let this administration range itself on the side of the welfare and prosperity of the whole people, let its constant consideration be set forth in acts which shall demonstrate that *the first duty of a government is the judicious protection of the products and of the capital and labor of its own people*, and it will be cherished by posterity as one separate and apart from many that have preceded it, and one gratefully to be remembered.

The County Convention.

It is rumored that, in pursuance of notices published in this paper, a meeting of six people took place in the office of Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., last Wednesday, called a meeting of the Centre County Republican Executive Committee. As none of the delegates therein assembled or the officers thereof have taken it upon themselves to inform us of the official inwardness of the assemblage, and we not having been invited thereinto for that purpose, we have been compelled to gather up scraps as we could obtain them, from which we make up the following *diagnosis:* From the Philadelphia *Times* we learn that "Postmaster Johnston resigned the chairmanship; but there were enough left to elect two delegates to the State Convention," to which rumor adds—E. M. Blanchard, Esq., fills the vacancy.

Daniel H. Hastings, of this borough, and Richard Miles, Jr., are the reported delegates elected to the state convention, to be held in Harrisburg on September 5, 1877. Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Isaac Mitchell, and some other fellow, were appointed conferees to straighten up the crookedness inaugurated last fall by the premature election of a senatorial delegate. Hastings seems to have been a big toad of the puddle—a member of the committee, scribe for the occasion, and unanimously elected a delegate by the aid of *his own vote.* His certificate reads as follows:

"In the course of human events, I do hereby certify, that I, Daniel H. Hastings, Esq., am one of the authenticated delegates to take a seat in the next Republican state convention, to be holden in Harrisburg on September 5th, 1877, whereof fail not. Hereto subscribed,
DANIEL H. HASTINGS, Secretary.
P. S.—Done at Bellefonte, Centre county, this 18th day of July, A. D. 1877."

The form of Mr. Miles' certificate has not been made up, owing to his being a non-resident of the county.

A resolution was passed instructing the delegates to vote for J. A. M. Passmore for Auditor-General, after which the meeting adjourned we suppose without date.

The Farce of the County Committee.

Elsewhere we publish a brief account of the late meeting of our County Committee. The parties interested in that gathering seem to want to evade their responsibility by keeping the proceedings a secret. This latter conclusion is not surprising to us. The practice of county conventions, as well as county committees, meeting together and electing some of their number to other positions than their organization, is looked upon with so much suspicion that it is not healthy for those engaged in it to give it any more publicity than possible. The fact of Mr. Hastings being a member of the committee, virtually disqualifies him from either acting as secretary or being a delegate to the State Convention.

Not only this; he is about as unreliable in politics as he is in other matters. A man who will go into a Republican meeting and urge a man to become a candidate of our party and then go to his Democratic opponent and say that he (Hastings) only went to the meeting to keep up his standing in the Republican party, and intended to vote for him (the Democratic candidate), is not the man to intrust as a delegate to Harrisburg. The fact that he was privy to his own election should have been a word of caution to the balance of the delegates.

As to the election of Mr. Miles we can say that he is not a citizen of the county; that he resides in the city of Harrisburg, is not in the employ of the State Government there, nor has he been for some length of time. He can not, under any circumstances, vote in this county until he regains his residence, and is therefore not eligible to serve as a delegate. This appointment was made in the interest of a certain clique, and is a pronounced fraud on the party. Our genial friend, Isaac Mitchell, whose modesty and good sense we have always been willing to swear by, has allowed his ambition to become conspicuous in politics to overcome his better judgment by becoming a party to his own election as a Senatorial conferee. We are surprised that Isaac would indulge in such luxuries, and we hope he will do better next time. We have frequently thought that the farce indulged in last fall at our County Convention was considered so ridiculous that there was not a Republican in the county willing to repeat it hereafter.

We refer to the fact that the President and one of the Secretaries were both candidates for nominations before that body, contrary to all rules of propriety and fairness. Having the same thing repeated in a more malignant form, we feel it to be our duty for the good and prosperity of our party to thus plainly allude to it, and give as our opinion that all such proceedings is detrimental to the prosperity of our party and ought to be discontinued.

A crazy woman walked into the Congregational church at West Meriden, New York, last Sunday, and while the organist was playing an interlude, screamed in a shrill voice: "I adjure you, in the name of the Almighty, to trot that hymn slow!"

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, '77.

The interest of the average Washingtonian, which has been divided between Gen. Howard's Nez Perces campaign, Gen. Ord's Rio Grande movements, the Turco-Russian campaign in Europe and Asia, and the "battle of the Boyne," as lately re-fought in Montreal, is now concentrated upon the hostile demonstrations of the strikers along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with a casual glance occasionally at Pittsburg, Chicago and Hamilton, Canada, and other localities to which the epidemic has spread. The trouble, at first confined to engineers and brakesmen, originated in a ten per cent. reduction of salaries of all employees receiving above one dollar per day, and was inaugurated at Baltimore by wrecking a freight train. No violence has since been attempted there, the stations in the vicinity being guarded by the police. Martinsburg has been most prominent, disturbances also occuring at Grafton, Wheeling, on the Parkersburg branch, and at other points west. On the Washington branch, leaving the main stem at the Relay House, there has been no dissatisfaction expressed, though the walls of the depot in this city are ornamented with printed copies of the President's proclamation as a precautionary warning. Up to yesterday noon it was estimated that one hundred freight trains were embargoed at points west of Baltimore, and no trains except for passengers exclusively, and which were not interfered with, have been dispatched since the outbreak. The rioters are reported intrenched at various points along the road and to be heavily backed by public sympathy. The militia appear to have been wholly inefficient, surrendering their arms and being badly scared. Their present record is not dissimilar in the brilliancy and gallantry of their achievements to that made by the state troops when perambulating the country about Harpers Ferry in 1859 in search of, or to avoid, old John Brown, who was shut up with his score of followers in the Arsenal building; and the prompt appeal of West Virginia's Democratic Governor to the national authorities for protection reminds the public of Virginia's constitutional abhorrence of federal troops, especially marked in the case of a half-dozen stationed in Petersburg at the last election, and regarded as an insult of so flagrant a character as to have convulsed the Democratic House of Representatives with indignation, Mr. Wood even suggesting that their presence was an impeachable offense on the part of the chief Executive.

But the agonized cry for relief was duly heeded by sending several companies and batteries from the Arsenal here and from Ft. McHenry; and it is not believed the strikers will fly directly in the face of Providence by an attempt to resist these regulars. Should their infatuation lead them to do so, they will probably be taught a wholesome lesson that will prove useful to all disturbers of the peace and to mobocracy for all coming time.

This organized revolt has attracted attention to another, inaugurated more than two weeks ago and much more disastrous in its effects to this district, but which has failed to become generally known because of the pacific attitude of the strikers. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are rivals for the carrying trade of the Cumberland (Md.) mines, the coal reaching tide water by canal at Georgetown and Alexandria, or by the road at Baltimore. After many remonstrances at the low freights allowed, the majority of the boatmen struck for one dollar per ton as the least possible living figure, the shippers declining on the ground that such rates would be ruinous in the present depressed condition of the coal market. No violence has been offered, but an effectual blockade has been established at Sir John's Run, through which no boat could pass without the aid of the strikers, which has been accorded to all save coal-ladened boats. Pastures have been hired and the mules and men are all enjoying a vacation, living like fighting cocks, it is said, upon the best of fare, mysteriously supplied by outside parties. Georgetown and Alexandria are both languishing from this interruption to their trade, several vessels chartered to load coal having already gone away in ballast, there being no immediate prospect of a resumption of work. Of course, Baltimore and Garrett's road are benefitted by this arrangement, and the latter is accused of having instigated the strike, and now his chickens are said to have come home to roost.

Political matters rather quiet. Since it was made public that Gov. Matthews is pecuniarily interested in the receipts of the White Sulphur Spring hotel, it is understood that the President has definitely declined to give *eclat* to the proposed meeting of the Democratic savans by his presence, and the movement has fallen into disrepute.

The successful effort to reinforce Howard has inspired a much more hopeful feeling relative to that officer's ability to cope with the Idaho and Oregon hostile tribes; and while his late victory has, it is believed, operated to deter other tribes from casting their lot with Chief Joseph, it has also brought to an untimely end the intrigues of his enemies here, laboring to effect his disgrace by the substitution of some other officer in his place.

The President has reversed his first decision relative to the members of the National Republican Committee, and according to the latest Executive fiat, approved by a majority of his Cabinet advisers. Messrs. McCormick, Filley, Cornell, Cumback, Keough and Noyes must elect whether they will serve upon the committee and resign their federal positions or vice versa. LOGAN.

THE RAILROAD RIOT.

Continued from first page.

Philadelphia troops turned the Gatling gun on the crowd with great loss of life. It is reported that thirty persons were killed, mostly strikers and citizens.

The round house, containing seventy freight engines, and the machine shop were entirely destroyed by fire. The estimated damage done to railroad property is about two millions of dollars.

ANOTHER CRISIS

in Pittsburgh was reached Saturday afternoon when the Philadelphia troops fired upon the crowd. The terribly fatal effects of the fire exasperated the strikers and their friends, and in less than an hour thousands of workingmen from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railroad officials.

THE SEARCH FOR ARMS.

By eight o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions seeking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of the military companies, and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed of destroying the entire Philadelphia command. By this time the military had withdrawn from the railroad crossing at Twenty-eighth street, where the first conflict took place, and fell back to one of the round houses, where they could find better protection. About ten o'clock in the evening a mob numbering several thousand had congregated about the round house. They had previously

CAPTURED THE GUNS

belonging to Hutchinson's battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round house. Several solid shots were fired at the building and a breach made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire. The volley of musketry which followed, and the rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up the fusilade. The rioters, however, were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance, they returned to the attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building, they resolved to

BURN THEM OUT.

An order to this effect was issued, and it was carried into effect with fiendish alacrity. The sidings in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward some three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars filled with grain, produce and merchandise of all kinds, beside which a number laden with oil cake and coal cars were piled up in the mass. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars. The sight of the flames seemed to

LITERALLY CRAZE THE RIOTERS,

some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands applying them to the cars indiscriminately. An alarm was sounded and the department promptly responded, but the rioters who had complete control of the city refused to permit them to make any effort to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the railroad company's property, but do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. Train after train was fired by the mob, but the cars were so far distant from the round houses that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril. Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they run from the Allegheny Valley Railroad track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum oil and pouring it over the coke ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was

A MASS OF FIRE,

and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round house. The building was soon ignited and the soldiers were now compelled to prepare to fight their way out. The building did not burn as rapidly as was desired and the mob rushed out the road and sent burning trains towards the doomed buildings. From midnight until five o'clock yesterday morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob, which had been besieging the militia, left for some unexplained reason.

THE TROOPS LEAVE THE ROUND HOUSE.

This afforded the troops an opportunity to emerge from the building, and they succeeded in reaching Liberty street in a few moments. They marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Pear avenue and Butler street, their objective point being the United States Arsenal, where they expected to obtain shelter. The rioters discovered their retreat, and fully 1,000, completely armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the crowd as they were moving along. When they reached the arsenal the commandant

REFUSED TO ADMIT THEM.

He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were carried into the hospital. The main body of the troops continued their march out Butler street, a fusilade being kept up on them by the mob. The shots fired

KILLED ONE OF THE SOLDIERS

before they reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery gate, fully a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their flight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny river, on Sharpsburg Bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies. In the meantime the city was

IN A STATE OF ANARCHY.

Thousands who had not joined in the pursuit of the fleeing troops, gathered about the burning buildings and assisted in speeding the flames wherever they had not been applied. By seven o'clock the fire had extended from Millville Station to Twentieth street and enveloped hundreds of cars, the extensive machine shops, two round houses, the depots and office of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, storehouses and numerous other buildings, making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation. In the round houses were 125 first-class locomotives which were totally destroyed.

THE SCENES ON LIBERTY STREET

along the line of which the tracks of the railroad run simply beggars description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings at the outer depot thousands of men, women and children were engaged in pillaging the cars. In hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into service to enable thieves to get away with their goods. The pillagers were checked but the mob fired the cars. Some of the scenes, notwithstanding the terror which seemed to paralyze peaceably and orderly citizens, were ludicrous, and no one seemed to enjoy them with greater zest than those outraged in the wholesale plunder. At eleven o'clock in the morning it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling

A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS

at old City Hall to take measures to prevent further destruction of property. The meeting was held at noon and a large number of the leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Bishop Twigg, of the Catholic Church, James Parke, Jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James I. Bennett and Dr. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to have a conference with the rioters, while another committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue, or suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder which existed. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. From the time the military fled up to three o'clock in the afternoon no effort had been made to

CHECK THE RIOT

other than the meeting of citizens. The mob worked very quietly, and it was a noticeable fact that few railroad employes were engaged in the work of destruction. Many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastion, and vied with the older ones in their efforts. The operations were carried on very quietly, and the multitude of men, women and children who filled the streets and occupied positions on the hillside south of the railroad, looked on with astonishment, while

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

continued. At 3 30 a burning car was run down the grade under sheds surrounding the Union depot. Up to this time it was hoped that the building would escape, but the mass of pine lumber used in shedding over the tracks was soon a sea of fire. While the fire was raging here, the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad.

THE DEPOT PLUNDERED AND BURNED.

After plundering the depot for an hour the torch was applied and soon the vast depot and company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flames. The Union depot was a large four story building. It had a frontage on Liberty street of about 70 feet and extended back about 200 feet. The lower floor was used as waiting rooms, ticket offices and the company's offices. The upper floor was occupied by the Keystone Hotel Company, and was one of the finest houses in the city. The whole building was in modern style of architecture, and was considered one of the best arranged depots in the country, and was finished about seven years since. In the rear of the depot and extended back 500 feet were lines of neat pine sheds covering the different tracks to protect the passengers from the weather. It it was under these the burning car was run.

The freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad was a large shed built fronting on Granite street and extending from Washington street to Seventh avenue. The company's general offices were in a four story brick building on Seventh avenue. These were totally destroyed, as was also the depot of the Adams Express Company, located on Grant street. The books and valuable papers had been removed from the Union Depot offices, as well as from the other buildings before the fire reached them.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

of the city continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the railroad company and directed their effort to saving the private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successful, although six dwellings and a sash factory located near the round house were destroyed early in the day. When the Union depot building was fired, followed by the Pan Handle offices,

PANIC SEIZED THE CITIZENS,

who had up to this time calmly folded their arms and looked on. It was feared that the conflagration would sweep the entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle railroad tracks, as many of the buildings were small frames and as dry as tinder. At this juncture the Fire Department of Allegheny, which had been held in readiness in case of an outbreak on that side of the river, was summoned to assist in staying the progress of the flames. The Pan Handle railroad building was the last one in the line, and the Allegheny department was placed on Seventh avenue to check the progress of the flames in that direction. When this last building was fired the whole territory between Seventh avenue and Millvale Station, a distance of three miles, was

A MASS OF FLAMES.

The railway company's property being all between the south side of Liberty street and the bluff, the hill extended from Seventh avenue to Millvale, the small houses on the hillside, although badly scorched, were not destroyed.

THE RAILROAD BUILDINGS DESTROYED

were as follows: Two round houses, one machine shop, superintendent's office, car repair shop, blacksmith's shop,

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

three or four oil houses, Union transfer depot and the offices of the Pullman Car Company, laundry and offices, dispatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot Hotel, Pan Handle railroad engine house, general offices and freight depot, and the freight depot of the Adams Express Company.

The freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis and the general offices of the same company, were fired at 4:40 o'clock Sunday afternoon. These are in close proximity to the Union depot.

LATEST.

The latest news from Pittsburgh is that after the railroad property was destroyed the citizens organized themselves into vigilance committees, who were designated by white ribbons being placed upon their arms. Their first weapons were base ball bats, which were shortly exchanged for Government arms. The strikers are giving way to the citizens and soldiers organizations. General Sheridan, with all his available regulars, are ordered to Pittsburgh.

A Transparent Swindle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27, '77.

MR. ——: You are hereby notified that your joint interest in the Louisville Lottery Association has resulted in your drawing a gold watch and chain valued at $150. The 10 per centum assessed by the committee on all prizes makes the amount due on your prize $15. You will please send that amount by express, post office money order, or registered letter, to Messrs. Russell & Co., jewelers, No. 37 Bond street, New York, and they will forward the prize to you. If you prefer, they will send it by express and collect on delivery the amount of percentage. Should you, after examining the article, desire to exchange the prize for any other thing of similar value in Messrs. Russell & Co.'s stock, you can do so.

This is an old form of swindle under a new guise. The address leads to the suspicion that the Elias gang are its managers. The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* says: "Parties throughout the United States are hereby notified that no such organization as the 'Louisville Lottery Association' has ever existed in this city. No watches or other property of any value whatever are due to any party from a supplementary drawing of $94,000 of 'unclaimed prizes' or any other prizes whatever."

Political Notes.

—Self-evident fact: Mr. Tilden expects to be renominated in 1880.

—The historical person who swore the bark off a hickory tree must have belonged in Oregon.

—Mr. Tilden, bending his manly form over the railing, and trying to keep his immortal soul from leaping from his mouth, while he ejaculates after each wrench, "Fraud!" is a spectacle to stir the American heart.

—There are half a dozen aspects in this case, the first and most obvious being that the President's order is wrong in principle and policy. He has no right to make political pariahs of his office-holders.—[Newark Adv'tiser (R.)

—The double back-action civil-service-reform order of Mr. Hayes is not received by the country as an unmitigated boon. It is like the farmer's gun, which was loaded so as "to hit if it was a bear, and to miss if it was a calf.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

—The President means to enforce his order that office-holders shall not hold positions in the party organization, and the National Republican Executive Committee are beginning to realize the force of this. It is quite evident that a general scramble will be had to save the official places which are valuable, by resigning the political places, which are ornamental.

—The Mayor of Richmond has formally invited President Hayes to visit that city the last of this month, adding: "I can assure you that the people of Richmond will extend to you a hearty welcome, and will avail themselves of the occasion to pay their respects to you as the Chief Magistrate of the country, and to express their gratification at the patriotic and impartial manner in which you have discharged its high duties." This is about all the good his Southern policy has accomplished so far.

—The trip of Secretary Evarts through Pennsylvania will probably have the result of acquainting him with our affairs, and relieving him from the adverse influence of Secretary Schurz. He is a quaint, able, wide awake man, and only needs to see the truth to recognize it. He has learned that we have large interests, and we have no doubt his intercourse with the people at different points on the way, will prove beneficial in fairly acquainting him with the prevailing sentiments of the State.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

A BOX of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which contains three cakes and costs only sixty cents, is sufficient to supply material for at least twenty sulphur baths which would eradicate a whole catalogue of rheumatic and cutaneous maladies. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 26 4t

Legal Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alfred F. Martin and George A. Walker, trading under the firm name of Martin & Walker as dealers in country produce, etc., on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of George A. Walker. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle at once.

ALFRED F. MARTIN,
GEORGE A. WALKER.

BELLEFONTE, July 16, 1877. 29-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Eyer, late of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARTIN EYER,
SAMUEL EYER,
Executors.

Rock Spring, June 6, 1877. 24 6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Kaup, late of Boggs township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALBERT SMELTZER, Adm'r,
26 6t* Bellefonte P. O.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of Samuel Baum, Bankrupt.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Baum, of the county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bellefonte, Pa., in said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq., in the Bush House, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district,

JOHN HALL,
28 2t U. S. Marshal for said District.

New Advertisements.

FOR

Health, Comfort and Economy

Cork shavings are unsurpassed as an article for Beds, Mattresses, &c. They are ten times as durable as Husks or Straw. Only 6 cents per pound. Forty pounds will fill the largest bed. Armstrong, Brother & Co., 44 and 46 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 29-1m

A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7¼ do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL & TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union Square N. Y. 29t4

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation,* (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Bellefonte, Pa.

Financial.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT for the Borough of Bellefonte, for the year ending as stated in the several accounts.

Account of George H. Weaver, Overseer of the Poor from Aug. 1, 1876, to June 25, 1877:

Expenditures		$2,848 55
Receipts		2,828 58
Balance due Overseer		$19 97

BOROUGH FUND.

Orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	$5,224 96
Water Fund—orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	4,830 83
Total amt. of orders drawn on the borough and water fund from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	$10,355 79

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Receipts	$4,963 95
Payments	3,431 69
Bal due borough fund April 2, 1877	$1,532 26

WATER FUND.

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876 to April 2, 1877:

Receipts	$5,643 54
Payments	3,331 97
Bal due water fund April 2, 1877	$2,311 57

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal due Treas May 1, '76	$9,108 80	
Payments of interest, etc.	7,577 77	$16,686 57
Receipts		1,914 53
Bal. due Treas. April 2, 1877		$14,772 04

BOND ACCOUNT.

James Harris, Treasurer. May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal. due Bor. May 1, '76	$5,623 50	
Proceeds of bonds sold	18,919 49	$24,543 99
Bonds paid	9,030 00	
Orders paid out of improvement bonds	4,539 32	13,569 32
Bal. due Bor. April 2, 1877		$10,973 67

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

From May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

May 1, 1876, bonded indebtedness	$102,825 27	
Old series of bonds sold	1,200 00	
Improvement bonds sold	400 00	
Refunding bonds sold	17,500 00	$121,925 27
Bonds paid		9,030 00
Bonded indebtedness April 2, 1877		$112,895 27

We certify that the foregoing accounts are correct.

ISAAC MITCHELL,
A. J. COOK,
H. H. BENNER, } AUDITORS.

28 5t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 22, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$307,798 92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	3,517 25
" " other National Banks	1,685 33
" " State Banks and Bankers	3,995 58
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	26,279 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	4,417 41
Premiums paid	36 28
Checks and other Cash Items	3,466 14
Bills of other Banks	2,072 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	671 07
Specie	1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	35,510 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$523,124 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	7,568 80
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	83,333 37
Time Certificates of Deposit	173,074 85
Due to other National Banks	18,029 06
" State Banks and Bankers	1,118 46
Total	$523,124 53

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre ss: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1877.

ROLAND C. CHESSMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct, Attest:

E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER, } DIRECTORS.
ADAM HOY,

27-3t

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of J. F. Bacheler and John N. Fisher, late doing business in the firm name of J. F. Bacheler & Co., will offer at public sale at the Court-House, in Bellefonte, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, A. D. 1877,

at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the Paper Mill, Lands, Machinery, Fixtures, Water Power and privileges, late of said firm, situated in Benner Townsnip, Centre county, Pa., about three-quarters of a mile from Bellefonte, described as follows: About Eight Acres of Land, being all the ground lying between the road leading from Phenix Mills to Roopsburg, and the road leading from the Willow Bank House to Roopsburg, and lying west of the lots on which the Ice-house is erected and east of Brockerhoff's line, reserving so much as required for the pond of the water power of the Planing Mills, Car Works, etc. The building erected on said land is 209 feet long, containing the machine room, 119 feet long by 30 feet wide, one story high; the pulp engine room, 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high; and the bleach house, 30 feet square. The principal machinery consists of two large Pulp Engines, with iron tubs, and a completed foundation for a Third Pulp Engine; also five Drawers, 8 feet by 8 feet, and two large Bleach Tubs 9 feet by 12 feet; also a 62-inch cylinder Paper Machine, with Eight Drying Rolls, two Making Rolls and all machinery attached necessary for making paper. Also, one Stack of Calendar Rolls, the top and bottom rolls being 12 inch and the rest 7 inch; also, a Paper Cutter and Reels. The paper machine is driven by a small 15 horse power Steam Engine. The Pulp engines and other machinery are driven by a 44-inch Lafelle Turbine Water Wheel, *under fall of 11¼ feet.*

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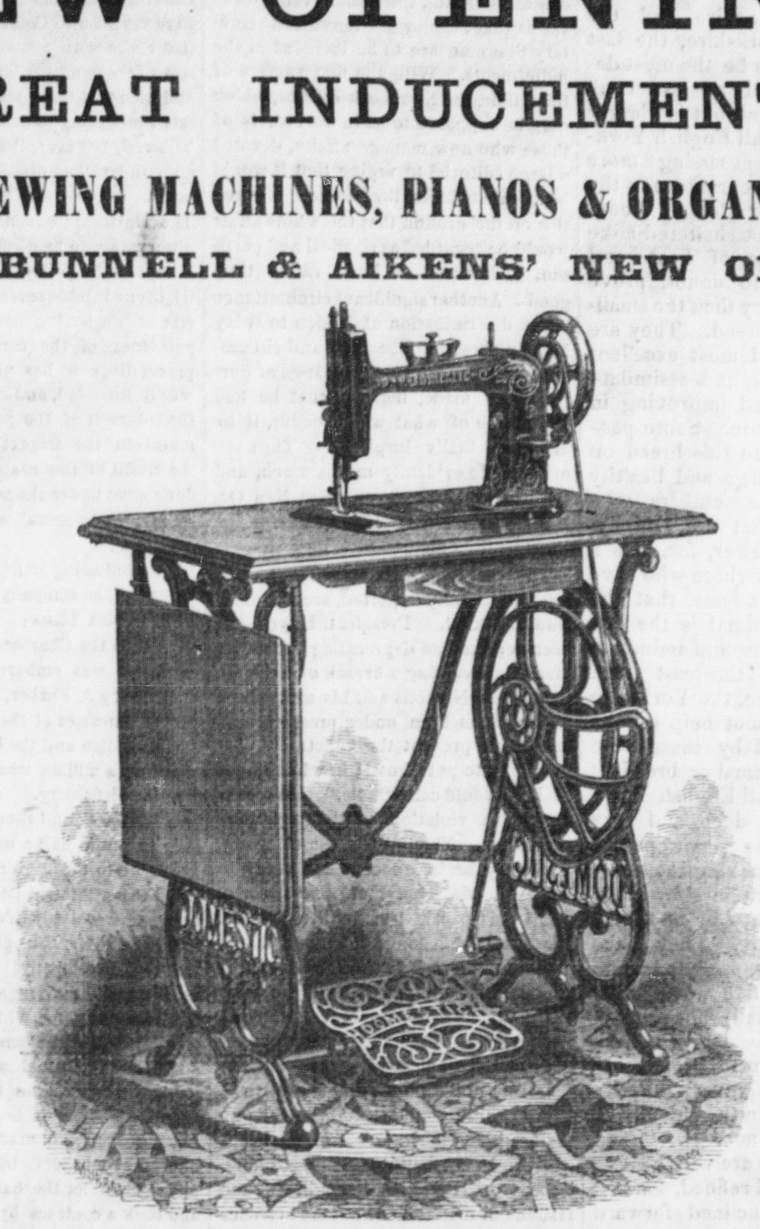

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178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '76.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures it has by have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist church, Sacramento, Ohio. 28 4t

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Yorkshire Swine.

As this breed of swine is rapidly growing into favor in this country, we give the following notice of it from the *Practical Farmer:* It is only recently that this very desirable breed of swine has become generally known, but they are fast growing into popular favor, especially in the vicinity of large cities. They have claims of no ordinary merit, and farmers are not slow to appreciate their many excellencies. There are two types of Yorkshires, the medium Yorkshire and the small English Yorkshire, the last named seeming to be the most desirable. The former posesses considerable refinement, but is a larger breed than the small English Yorkshire, as well as posessing more hair, not so much curvature in the nose, and rather longer body. Where they are not sheltered alike from the extremes of heat and cold, these will, no doubt, prove far more satisfactory than the smaller type of this breed. They are hardy animals and most excellent feeders, consuming and assimilating much food and improving in the same proportion. Some persons may object to this breed on account of their large and healthy appetites, but the numbers who would cavil at that are happily, yearly becoming fewer, for, it is a well known fact, to those who have had experience, at least, that the most profitable animal is the one which will consume and assimilate the most food in the least time. As such is the case, the Yorkshire of both types cannot help but be favorably received by those who desire such an animal or breed of animals. The small English Yorkshire have broad, deep and very compact bodies, the very apparent depth and width making them appear much shorter than they really are, though they are by no means long in the body. They have heavy, broad hams, are but sparsely covered with fine white hair. The tail is very small—not short—often being scarcely larger than a heavy piece of twine. The face is broad and generally very heavily dished, especially in the older specimens, and the nose short and broad. The jowls are very heavy; the ears small and refined, carried either upright or inclined forward slightly and the legs short and fine, with the feet well set under. Their skin is of a pinkish hue, and is attractive in appearance, if not spoiled by undue exposure to the sun or storm, which later is apt to make it become harsh and scaly.

The Yorkshire are generally good and careful mothers, and usually produce heavy litters. Some of the young Yorkshires do not get the deep dish face until several months old, and we know of one which did not get the heavy dish in her face till over a year old, although they rarely become that old before doing so.

The flesh of the Yorkshire contains a rather larger per centage of fat than most others, though the meat cannot be excelled in equality by any other breed of swine, not excepting the justly noted Berkshire. To cross on good breeding sows selected from the common stock of pigs usually found on farms throughout the country, a boar of this breed is very desirable indeed, for improvement cannot help but be the direct result.

Something about Sheep.

Sheep are the best stock for farmers on uplands, but to make them profitable, close attention must be given to the quality of the sheep kept. Too little attention is given to this important point. We should encourage growing such sheep as will shear a heavy fleece of fine, long, oily wool, but not too heavy. Too much oil does not suit the manufacturer. Spanish merinos are the hardest sheep to raise for wool. Select a good ram for every 50 ewes, one that is strong, well wooled and rugged. Do not breed any short wooled ewe or one with a loose fleece. Mark all such for fattening, and when the flock of lambs is ready to be shorn, mark out all that do not come up to the standard in fleece. A sheep that does not shear five pounds of wool does not pay to keep for wool. By careful selection we can increase our fleece in weight and quality, yearly, and eventually secure a flock of the best grade. It does not cost much to keep such sheep, but if you go into the really fine grades, it does.

Farmers can encourage their children by inducing them to take some interest in sheep. Let them have a share in the flock. Nothing will so effectually keep them at home on the farm, as actual ownership, and if they do not have this, they will tire of the farm and seek other pursuits.

Returning Board Indicted.

The Grand Jury at New Orleans has indicted the members of the Returning Board which passed upon the last election in Louisiana. The charge of perjury is made one count in the indictment, but we presume the document will further contain the point that they perverted the election, and declared it wrongfully. There can be no doubt that there is vast political significance in all this. There is palpably much perturbation among those who fixed up the Nicholls Government, including Nicholls himself, and the rumor even goes so far as that Stanley Matthews and Secretary Sherman are to be included in the indictments. With the first rumors of this affair, the New York *Tribune*, which may be supposed to be in the secrets of those who now manage affairs, devoted a large editorial to urging that it would be unwise to indict the parties. It urged this on the ground that the whole affair would be regarded as political and partisan, and would do harm rather than good. Another significant circumstance is the determination of Tilden to delay his trip abroad. The time and circumstances under which this change of purpose was made, indicate that he had knowledge of what was to occur, if he did not actually inspire it. Thus the move made evidently means much, and the battle about to open up at New Orleans involves a fresh struggle for the Presidential office.

The outgivings, from various quarters, if correctly reported, are not of an assuring kind. President Hayes has been reported as deprecating the movement, as involving a breach of faith on the part of Nicholls and his supporters. Nicholls has been under pressure, and anxious to prevent the indictment, but unwilling to put himself in what Mayor Stokely would call a "hole." He speaks of it as a violation of the legislative agreement. Then Wells comes along, not to say he is innocent and ready to meet his trial, but that unless others stand up he will let the bottom out. Along with this comes the report that if Wells and his colleagues are convicted, Nicholls will pardon them if he dare. We pause in the presence of these strange, yet singularly harmonious reports to ask what they mean? The surface interpretation is, that there was a guilty collusion all around in settling up the Louisiana business. 1. That Wells and Anderson, with their co-adjutors, counted in Hayes, in some illegal and fraudulent manner, and left the evidence of it in a shape that the Grand Jury has found the material on which to indict them. 2. That in the fixing up, through the Commission sent to Louisiana, all this was taken into account, was clearly understood, and was provided against,—Nicholls being made Governor under some agreement whereby the members of the Returning Board were to be shielded from the consequences of crime of some sort. 3. That the members of the Returning Board believe themselves to have the power, evidently through the possession of important secrets, to compel interference in their favor, on the part of those high in official authority. It is significant, in this connection, that Wells peacefully holds his position as Surveyor of the Port at New Orleans, and Nicholls seems very comfortably over the fact, and Hayes manifests no anxiety to disturb him. All this is significant. We have no desire to put an unfavorable construction on it, and wait for further light; but as it stands, it puts several parties high in official position in a very bad light.

We have honestly and steadily believed that Hayes and Wheeler fairly carried Louisiana on a proper count of the vote, excluding the bulldozed districts. We have steadily believed that what were thrown out, were not entitled to be received, but we also believed that if Hayes and Wheeler were elected, Packard was, and his abandonment put the suspicion of fraud on the Presidential count. We have never minced words about this; and our belief to-day on that subject remains entirely unchanged. Therefore the course now being pursued is the legitimate outcome of the Louisiana settlement, whereby Nicholls was put in the Gubernatorial chair and Packard turned out. And if there was fraud, the Republican party does not ask to profit by it. Although the Democratic party was undoubtedly guilty of vastly greater frauds, intimidations and even political murders, yet the Republican party does not want, and cannot stand a President in office of its faith, who has his place through fraud. But while we say this, we wish it understood that we do not and cannot entertain the thought that President Hayes is knowing to, and hence an accessory to any frauds. This is undoubtedly what they will attempt to make out, particularly in connection with the Louisiana settlement. The tenor of the dispatches thus far received point to this as the policy to be pursued. Yet the point is so monstrous that we are not willing to believe it. Nor can we think he would have ever consented to Nicholls assuming the Governorship had he any suspicion of wrong. But whatever the facts are, let them appear. The country can stand it. The majority of our people are patriots, and want, above all else, pure elections, and officials honestly placed in office. Of course it is impossible to forecast the results, should the Returning Board be found guilty of falsifying honest returns. President Hayes has been formally, and by recognized legal methods put into the Presidential office. Can he be put out? There is much of great moment in these agitations.

Insurance Company Troubles.

The special commission for the examination of life insurance companies appointed by the last legislature, having examined a large part of the assets of the Charter Oak life insurance company have certified to Commissioner Shadman that there is an actual deficit in the assets of the company of over $2,220,000, and also that there are questionable assets amounting to over $1,750,000. It is believed, however, that the policy holders, under the present circumstances, ought not to sacrifice their policies. The Hartford *Courant* says: "The first observation to be directed to the public is caution to policy holders not to be frightened into surrendering their policies or neglecting payments. The appointment of the commission and the proceedings it has undertaken are all wisely intended, and calculated to secure the interests of the policy holders, and maintain the respect for the laws and the credit of the State, and nothing is done save under the advice of able counsel and the approval of honorable business men."

The following article referring to the failure of the company we clip from the Philadelphia *Times*:

"When the Charter Oak life insurance company was embarrassed two years ago, Henry J. Furber, who had got rich on the carcasses of the North American, the Guardian and the Universal, learned that half a million was required to make up the deficiency. The capital stock was $200,000, and though it was necessary to put in half a million to bring the assets up to the required standard, still Mr. Furber thought he saw enough in it to make it worth while to buy $135,000 at $115 a share, thus giving him the control of the company. He then bought an $800,000 mortgage on some New York property, for which he paid $300,000 in funds of the company and a half a million in personal obligations. This made the half million necessary for solvency. Thereupon he, as owning a majority of the stock, made a contract with himself as manager, by which he gave up his claim for the half million, put in and took a contract by which he was to receive seven and one-half per cent on all premiums received, and fifty per cent. of the profit on foreclosed policies. On this contract he received $426,000 last year. Then he bought the Edward Matthews property for $1,547,000 and sold it to the company for $3,030,000, of which $1,047,000 was in Connecticut Valley Railroad mortgage bonds, which were comparatively valueless. Mr. Furber himself claims that the actual value of the amount paid was $1,985,000. Taking Mr. Furber's own statement, then he made $426,000 by the sale. The sum up: Mr. Furber paid $156,250 for a controlling interest in the company and put in $500,000 in cash—total $650,000. In return for this he has received $426,000 profit on land sold by himself as owner to himself as the company, and a five years' contract on which he realized $426,000 in a single year—total $852,000. It will be noticed, however, that the amount which he makes on the real estate sale is precisely the same sum that his contract requires the payment of by the company. This suggests a trick of bookkeeping to cover up this infamous contract, the land being sold at this advanced price to meet the obligation, and that after all he only made $426,000 out of the company in 1876.

"Mr. Furber calls attention to the fact that he has not removed the sum due him, but put it back again. There was good reason for this. Mr. Furber evidently is not of the foolish people who stop the production of golden eggs by killing the goose, and the money had to stay in the treasury to keep the company going. He left it there hoping the time would come when he could safely get it out. Is it any wonder that with such a contract as this the expenses of management were over twenty per cent of the income? One more illustration of the outrageous scheme on which these half stock companies work. By the payment of $156,250 Mr. Furber got absolute control of this company, which had $12,631,052 in its treasury, and an income of three millions and a quarter a year, together with the undisputed power of spending the $684,728 which it cost to run the company. Is it any wonder that people are beginning to fight shy of life insurance?"

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Slympkins' Revenge.

"Sam! Sam! Sam! Where the deuce is that fellow?"

I had rung the bell until I was tired and out of patience, and then called for him until I was out of breath, and still he did not come.

If you want to know who I am, allow me to inform you that my name is George H. Boomerang, better known in Farzedona, where I reside, as Captain Boomerang, late of the army. I am a man of considerable wealth; own the finest house in town, and keep, or did keep a man by the name of Sam, whose duty it was to brush my clothes, hat and boots, and adjust my leg.

I refer to a wooden leg. The original leg ran against a cannon-ball during our late unpleasantness, and I have never seen it since.

Well, it was Sam's duty to take that wooden leg off at night, and to be at hand again in the morning to put it on before I got out of bed; and now you know why I was yelling "Sam! Sam! Sam!" And when I inform you that this was the morning of my wedding day, perhaps you can imagine how anxious I was to get on to my legs as soon as possible.

Yes, I was the lucky fellow that had walked into the affections—on a wooden leg, too—of the handsomest girl in Frazedona, and was that day to lead her to the altar. But I must get my leg on first, and as Sam wouldn't or couldn't come, I rolled out of bed, and went hopping round on one foot to find it.

Well, Samuel didn't come, but my housekeeper, Mrs. Brown, did.

"Mrs. Brown," I cried, "where is Sam?"

She answered me through the keyhole of the door.

"He left the house last night about eleven o'clock—took his trunk with him, and said he was going to leave town by the midnight train."

"Gone! Why didn't you tell me?"

"He said you knew all about it."

"Why, confound it, woman, I didn't know anything about it! Furthermore, ma'am, the scamp has carried off my leg, and left one in place of it which is certainly a foot and a half too short."

"Oh, what will you do?"

"That's just what I should like to know, ma'am," said I, staring fixedly at that leg.

"And it's your wedding day," said she.

"Which is just what makes this little difficulty of mine intensely interesting," said I.

"Oh, isn't there some way for you to surmount the difficulty?"

"I can surmount a pair of crutches," said I; "but, hang it, ma'am, I don't want to be married on crutches!"

"It's awful to think of!" cried Mrs. Brown. And then I heard her leave the door and go slowly down stairs.

"To be married at two o'clock, in church, and only a leg and a half to stand on!" I groaned. "Oh, Samuel! Sam! I don't see how you could have had the heart to do it."

I couldn't understand it at first. I had always used Sam well, paid him good wages, and he had always seemed perfectly contented with his situation, and served me faithfully until now.

Suddenly an idea struck me, and the whole cause of Sam's perfidity was revealed to me.

"By heavens, it is Slympkins'!" I yelled. "Slympking is the cause of all my woe. He bribed Sam to steal my leg, on this, my wedding day, and leave this insufficient prop in place of it."

Now it is very natural to suppose that the reader would like to know who Slympkins is, and if he will only be patient I will endeavor to enlighten him.

Jim Slympkins is, or was my rival. He is about my own age (thirty-two), and is the oldest son of his father, who, by the way, is the most wealthy gentleman in Farzedona. Consequently, Jim doesn't do anything but smoke cigars, drive about town behind his splendid grays, and devote himself to the ladies generally.

Farzedona is noted for its pretty women. Statistics show that there are more pretty women to every square yard of ground in Farzedona than in any other city or town in the world.

Well, when I returned from the war, and established myself in the halls of my fathers, I somehow, in a very short time, found myself violently attached to seventeen of the most beautiful ladies of Farzedona; and, singular as it may seem, they were the very young ladies whom Slympkins was courting. To be sure, Slympkins had, or was expecting to have, much more wealth than I could boast of; but he hadn't my face, you know, or anything like it. Furthermore, the ladies always have been, and probably always will be, fond of the military, and Slympkins was not a military man. But what raised the very deuce with Slympkins was my wooden leg. When that wooden leg walked in, Slympkins had to walk out. Not that the dear creatures loved Slympkins less; but, "ah me, Capt. Boomerang, with his wooden leg, was so chawming, you know."

Yes, I was charming. Anybody with half an eye could see that. Slympkins saw it distinctly, and it was very painful to him.

It was a good thing for Slympkins, my return to Farzedona. You see, he had contracted such a habit of roving from flower to flower, that at last it had become almost an impossibility for him to settle upon any one particular rose. But I took the wind out of his sails, and before I had been in that town a month, he was glad to concentrate all his affections upon one particular flower.

Unfortunately for Slympkins, this flower happened to be the choicest one in my collection of seventeen; and so you see, when he concentrated his affections, I did the same, and before he had an opportunity to offer his heart, I laid mine at her feet, and she accepted it, and gave me hers in return.

I was sorry for Slympkins, but what could I do? If he had chosen Miss Smith, Miss Brown, Miss Jones, or, in fact, any one but Miss Amelia Seymour, all would have been well. But it was really absurd for Slympkins to suppose that I would allow him or any other man to marry Amelia—at least while I had a wooden leg.

Yes, I had won her, and poor Slympkins was fairly wild with rage. He had sworn to be revenged, but I laughed at his threats. You see, I didn't know then how he was going to be revenged.

I saw it now very distinctly, on this, the morning of my wedding day; and I rocked myself to and fro in my chair and groaned, and bedewed that short wooden leg with my tears; and I said to myself, in my rage towards Slympkins, that I would enforce the old Mosaic law, and take an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a leg for a leg.

But this would never do for me, to be groaning when there was work to be done. I must prepare for the wedding; for I was bound to be married that day, if I had to hop all the way to church.

I was seated at the breakfast table sipping my coffee half an hour afterwards, when Mrs. Brown came rushing in crying, "Oh, Captain, I know all about it!"

"What—the leg?"

"Yes, I think so. My daughter Eliza says she saw Mr. Slympkins give Sam some money last night."

"Yes, I knew it was Slympkins."

"More than that, Sam was married last night to Miss Seymour's maid, and they went off together by the twelve o'clock train."

"But, my dear woman," said I, "I don't care anything about who he has married, or where he has gone. The question is, has he carried my leg with him?"

"Why, I'm sure I don't know."

"Well, that is just what I want to know, ma'am. This isn't time for trifling. You must remember that I am to be married to-day; and, by Jove, I want my leg!"

"Why don't you ask Mr. Slympkins for it?"

"Yes, and be laughed at. No, I don't intend to let him know anything about the trouble he has caused me. Besides, I don't believe he has got it."

"But what are you going to do?"

"Why, just as soon as I finish my breakfast I shall go to Mr. Seymour's and tell him of the perfidy of my servant (and I shall take that leg to prove my statement), and unless he objects very strongly, I shall persist in being married upon crutches, rather than have the wedding postponed. That would please Slympkins too much. It's what he expects; but I'll disappoint him, by Jove!"

Then I finished my coffee; and going to my chamber I took the owner less leg, and wrapping it up in paper, I came down, and ordering my carriage, rode out to Mr. Seymour's residence.

The old gentleman met me at the door. He took no notice of my crutches. With averted face, he bade me good-morning, and led me into the parlor.

"I'm sorry, Capt. Boomerang, very sorry, but the wedding will have to be postponed."

"What! not on my account, I hope?" for, you see, I thought he had already heard of my loss.

"Amelia is—"

"What! my dear Amelia! Oh, has anything happened to her? Is she ill?"

"It's nothing serious, my dear Captain."

"But is she ill? Oh, where is she? Let me go to her! Do let me see her!"

"She's in her boudoir. Go; perhaps you can comfort her."

I did go. I burst into the room, and found her lying on the sofa, in tears.

I rushed forward to clasp her in my arms, but recoiled in surprise and amazement, when I saw upon the chair, in front of the lounge upon which she was lying, my—

"Great heavens, Amelia, where did you get my leg?" for, you see, I recognized the limb instantly.

"The le—Oh, George Henry, I—I can never be your wife!" she sobbed, fixing her liquid orbs upon the limb before her.

"But where did you get my leg?" I reiterated, at the same time unfolding the paper from the short one that I had brought with me.

"Where did you get mine?" she screamed, hopping up from the lounge, and clutching the limb that I still held in my hand.

"Yours?" I gasped.

"Mine!"

"Oh, this is too much!" I sighed, sinking into a chair.

Amelia sat down, too, and for about two minutes we gazed into one another's faces without speaking a word. At last I spoke.

"Oh, Amelia, Slympkins has played a cruel joke upon us! He bribed your maid and my man to change these limbs."

"Yes; and now—"

"But luckily we have found it out in season, and now the wedding can go on as if nothing had happened."

"What! would you marry me now?"

"Now!" I cried, clasping her to my breast. "I'd marry you now if you hadn't a leg to stand upon."

Then I kissed the dear creature, while she laid her beautiful head upon my breast and cried for joy.

In conclusion, I am happy to inform the reader that the wedding took place at precisely two o'clock that day. Slympkins was not there, and I haven't seen him since; but when I do see him—well, I'll write you about it.

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Woodward's Graperies and Horticultural Buildings	1 50
Woodward's National Architect	12 00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper	2 00

9 23-1y

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council-Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The Centre county Normal School opened at Milesburg yesterday.

——The brass band of Rebersburg is being reorganized.

—— Work has been resumed on the Evangelical Lutheran church, at Rebersburg.

——R. R. Bridgens, of Lock Haven, has the contract for building the station houses at Coburn Forks and Spring Mills.

——B. O. Deininger, local editor of the Millheim *Journal*, is away on a visit to the East. Messrs. Bumiller and Walter are managing the office in his absence.

——John Confer, of Spring Mills, stepped upon a cythe and cut himself. He had finished his work and was returning home when the accident occurred.

——A week ago last Sunday, J. W. Runkle, of Spring Mills, was attending church. After service he had his buggy overturned, which caused a little riffle of excitement, although no damage was done.

——Henry Brumgard, of Rebersburg, hauled 510 bricks with a twenty-five year old horse. The load is calculated to weigh 2,550 lbs. That would do on a nice smooth road, but it is too much on our ordinary roads.

——Rev. Keys, of Rebersburg, has prepared a series of lectures against the Romish church, which he will deliver some time in October. His late lecture on temperance is said to have been a great success.

——Mrs. Aaron Long, of Spring Mills, climbed a cherry tree to secure some of the fruit, and when about twenty feet from the ground a limb on which she stood broke and she fell to *terra firma*. Although considerably bruised, she is not dangerously hurt.

——The farmers of this county have completed the harvesting of their grain. We hope now they will be ready to pay our collector when he calls. If they cannot spare the money we will take wheat or any other kind of grain at the prices quoted in the REPUBLICAN.

——A week ago last Friday evening the construction train on the L. C. & S. C. railroad run over and killed a steer at Beaver Dam tunnel, belonging to Mr. Michael Ebert. The animal was standing on the track inside the tunnel and would not move for the approaching train.

——A week ago last Sunday as Mr. Heckman and family, of Spring Mills, were returning home from church they came across some boys who were amusing themselves by running a truck on the railroad. The horse, not used to such sights, especially on Sunday, was frightened and upset the buggy, throwing Mrs. Heckman and child out upon the ground. Fortunately, no serious damage was done.

——We have tried to get something reliable regarding the time when regular trains will be run on the railroad, but could get nothing positive. Moore & Sons will soon be done with their work, including the turn-table at Spring Mills. There was an inspection of the work by Supt. Baldwin, Chief Engineer Leuffer and other railroad officials on Tuesday. We presume trains will now soon run regularly.—*Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We hear by a private source that Mr. Charles Wingert, of Adamsburg, Cass county, Michigan, formerly of Penn township, this county, met his death recently by a very sad accident. Mr. Wingert and his folks were hauling in hay, he being on the wagon loading. It appears that they made the load unusually high, and while they were driving into the barn Mr. Wingert struck one of the joice with his head, causing a fracture of the skull. He lived only a little over an hour after the accident happened.—*Journal.*

——The pic-nic of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, announced to take place on Thursday last, was postponed till Friday on account of wet weather. The adopted day proved favorable to the occasion, and by train time a full representation of the school and church were on hand. The train arrived at the grounds in due time, which is a short distance above the Snow Shoe Intersection. The children immediately engaged in swinging and playing croquet, while the older members joined in playing foot-ball, pitching quoits, etc. The Bellefonte Band and the Centennial Club string band furnished entertaining music and the ladies prepared the dinner. Everything was conducted in admirable order. Instead of allowing each one to go to the table, every person was invited to take a seat or stand about eight to twelve feet from the table, when the eatables were handed round. By this means everyone was abundantly supplied without any unnecessary waste. After dinner a number of visitors arrived, when everybody seemed to put on a social air and mingle friendly together. About half past four o'clock the train sounded its approach and the excursionists returned home. We pronounce it one of the most pleasant occasions of the season.

NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL.—During the past few years there have been some surprising improvements in the science of railroading, and chief among these is the Westinghouse air-brake and block signal system, but now, as we learn from an exchange, a Swede has just secured a patent in this country for an automatic railway signal which, if it fills the bill claimed for it, will obviate all possibility of accidents from collisions, while it will enable officials to know the precise position of any train at any time. It gives sound signals to the engineer and at the station before the train enters, and the switches can thus be cleared in time to prevent accident. Signals can also be given if two trains are approaching each other, either in the same or opposite directions, and a complete record can also be automatically kept at each station of the speed of the train and the time it arrives and leaves the station. Stop signals may be sent at any time from the stations to any train while moving, and the apparatus is also so contrived as to be enabled to send stop or danger signals to trains approaching swinging bridges which are not securely locked or fastened.

——Fourth of July week we received the following communication from Snow Shoe. We are under the necessity of asking the pardon of the writer that it was not published before. It got mislaid through some mistake and has just come to light in season for this issue. We hope our communicant will write again, and we will see that his articles are brought out in better season.

SNOW SHOE, PA., June 30, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—By way of "locals" from Snow Shoe,—

—On last evening, June 29, the shoe shop of P. S. Yeager was entered by thieves, and boots and shoes amounting to $25 stolen—one pair of boots unfinished. The thieves gained an entrance by boring several holes in the shutters, breaking the glass, then by removing the bolt in the bar across the shutters. Mr. Yeager is determined to bring the thief or thieves to justice, and as he is persistent we know he will do it. This has caused our Snowshoeites to examine carefully bolts and bars, and to prevent a repetition of last night, have furthered it by placing loaded shot guns within reach for thieves (that is the contents).

—The trouting season will soon be over and we are glad of it. 'Cause, if it isn't, we won't have any for next season. Just think of it! On Thursday last Will R. Haynes came home with *eighteen dozen and eleven—one day's fish*—all trout—some measuring eleven inches. Then he was cross because he had not caught just one more to make the even nineteen dozen—while we would have been satisfied with that odd eleven.

—The crops are looking very well—will have an abundance of oats. Hay will be better than we expected. Potatoes are doing well, bugs not being so numerous as last season. A large crop will be the result.

—The Methodists are determined to have a parsonage, and are rushing it under the supervision of their pastor, Rev. J. Edwards.

O. E.

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* says: "Philip Frank, of Brushvalley, has taken the contract for carrying the mail, daily, from Centre Hall to Laurelton, at $700 per year. Mr. Charles Mayes, of Spruce Creek, has the contract between Spruce Creek and Centre Hall. The completion of the railroad into our valley will soon cause changes in the mail routes. The Laurelton route will soon be cut down to Spring Mills and Centre Hall, and there will no doubt be a new route made, starting from the Forks to Millheim, Aaronsburg and Woodward. The days of staging through Pennsvalley are nearly numbered among the relics of the past. We have no doubt the construction of the railroad through this valley will also cause the abandonment of the mail route from Millheim to Howard."

——The female itinerants who, in company with a man named Bathurst, made an attempt to establish a bawdy house in this borough, have come to grief, the whole party being boarders of Sheriff Munson. They didn't stop long in Bellefonte, but went to the hotel adjacent to the Milesburg depot, where they took to selling whiskey indiscriminately, without license. Our Milesburg people were not to be imposed on in this way, hence the strike.

——Cork shavings for beds, health and comfort. A reduction in price. See advertisement.

——One of the moulders at Zerbe's brick yards, Centre Hall, moulded 6,000 bricks in ten hours. How is that?

——The line officers of the 5th Regiment National Guards met in Altoona last week and elected our fellow-townsmen, Major P. B. Wilson, Colonel. Colonel Wilson is one of the war veterans, and we congratulate the officers on their election. Colonel Wilson, hereafter, if you please—not Major.

——Bunnell & Aikens, whose advertisement can be found in another column, are now ready to sell sewing machines, organs, pianos, or any of the parts or fixings for the same. Give them a call, on Alleghany street, next door to Newman's clothing store. In August they will have a first-class machinist to do repairing.

——The track at the fair ground has been put in order for driving, and those entitled to use it have an opportunity of doing so. This is the most pleasant ground to drive on in the vicinity of Bellefonte, and as the Agricultural Society have taken the trouble to put the track in order, our citizens should avail themselves of the opportunity of using it.

——The four ministers of Howard will each preach a sermon on the text, "What must I do to be saved?" commencing July 25. The first is by Mr. Detwiler, Evangelistic; the second by Mr. Long, —— Brethren; third, by Mr. Acres, Methodist Episcopal; fourth, by Mr. Mitchell, Disciple. This information was received last week, but too late for that issue of our paper.

——The Huntingdon *Journal* says Stewart Walker, a younger brother of the notorious horse thief, Matt. Walker, has gotten himself into a peck of trouble by stealing a valuable mare in Clinton county. The Walker brothers reside in Manor Hill, Huntingdon county, and by their thieving propensities have made themselves a terror to the community in which they live.

——Deputy Sheriff Munson arrived in town on Saturday accompanied by Walker, who has a very sore though not dangerous wound. The ball entered the back just below the left shoulder blade, passed through his body, penetrating the left lung. Two inches more to the right and the ball would have passed through his heart. Such severe retribution seldom follows so quick in the path of illdoing.

——They have had some trouble from loose rocks falling in the tunnel at Beaver dam on the L. C. & S. C. R. R. A week ago last Friday a son of the editor of the *Reporter* was entering the tunnel from the lower end, and had proceeded in but a short distance when about a cart load of loose rocks fell in the passage right behind him. If he had been a few minutes later it might have been fatal for him. We should say that is a bad place to take a promenade, and would prefer to walk on Linn street where we only take the risk of hearing some blackguard talk than to be covered up by a load of broken rocks.

——In speaking of the burning of Bayard's house, on the Fourth, the *Watchman* stated that the fire was in the rear of their office, and that they were in great danger of being burned out. Several of our exchanges have quoted this statement. The fact is that the fire was exactly in the rear of the REPUBLICAN office, and not ten feet from it. The windows in the back part of the building were burned out, and coving on the roof burned off, while the *Watchman* office was not scorched, nor was it in the least danger. This is not, we know, a matter of great importance; but why not furnish the public with correct news when, as in this case, they must have been in possession of all the facts.

A DANGEROUS RIDE.—We copy from the Centre Hall *Reporter*;

On the evening of the 13th three sons of the editor of this paper, aged 16, 13 and 9 years, had a fearful ride, as they came near town, on their return from berrying. The clip on one side of the shafts came off, which naturally frightened the mare they were driving, and started her down Church street with all her might, the wagon taking a zig-zag track, and striking board walks, fire plugs, dirt and lumber heaps all along until crossing Main street, where the animal passed between the passage way of hitching posts on the square, and the wagon striking a post the two younger boys were pitched out on a bed of stones, and a few yards further a tree was struck at the corner of Wolf's store, upsetting the wagon and bringing the mare to a standstill, where she was secured by by-standers. The oldest of the boys, who was driving, was thrown out at the school house, and escaped with some scratches; the second received no injuries from his fall, but the youngest was considerably bruised about the head and face, though not dangerously. It was a miraculous escape for the boys, as those who witnessed the run-off describe it as frightful, the fire flying all along the course, and the wagon striking against so many dangerous objects, until arrested as above stated.

——One day week before last, about six o'clock in the evening, Mr. James Murray, the notorious butcher and pugilist, was found lying by a pile of lumber near the railroad, just below the depot. He claimed that he was shot, and a companion corroborated the statement, saying that they had been out hunting, and while playing with the guns one was discharged, the contents striking Murray in the foot and ribs. Murray groaned and bewailed his sad fate bitterly. A wagon was sent for, and he was hauled to his home, after which Dr. Dobbins was called in to dress the wounds. The doctor examined him thoroughly, but was unable to find a scratch, and gave it as his opinion that Murray was only shot in the neck.

——The strike of the brakemen on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, on last Wednesday, assumed such vast proportions on Thursday and Friday that Adjutant General Latta telegraphed General Beaver to hold his division under marching orders. On Saturday movements in and about the armory were quite lively. During the evening orders were received to march to Altoona, and report to the Sheriff of Blair county, where ammunition would be furnished them. General Beaver made an unsuccessful effort to find out the extent of the difficulties at that point. At ten o'clock he reported ready to move as soon as transportation arrived. At 5:30 A. M., on Sunday morning, the train arrived with three companies from Williamsport, numbering eighty men, and the company from our town numbering thirty-three men, who were joined at Tyrone by the Philipsburg company numbering thirty men, all of whom belong to the Fifth Regiment National Guard, Colonel Wilson commanding. During Sunday forenoon, while the excitement was running high, word came that the rioters had attacked the Fifth regiment before they could get out of the cars, capturing their arms and breaking General Beaver's crutches, which added at least ten degrees more heat to the excitement. At a later hour the story was confirmed by a dispatch from Superintendent Blair to ex-Governor Curtin. The worst apprehensions of our boys were anticipated. Being disarmed, and at the mercy of a mob, would bring to one's mind thoughts of the late unpleasantness. Many thought that the rioters could atone for this breach of confidence if they would lock up Dan. Hastings and Jack Spangler for at least twenty-four hours—these fellows having gone along sponging their way to gratify idle curiosity. The suspense was kept up till Monday morning, when the glad news came that the report was a hoax. This was a good thing, for street gossip had Gen. Beaver, Colonel Wilson and Captain Van Valin court martialed, convicted and ready for sentence, which would have been passed upon them had it not been for this timely news. The latest news we had on Monday was that General Beaver had established his headquarters in Altoona, and the boys were going into camp.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED SAFE BLOWING.—On Sunday morning last, at about 1:30 o'clock, William Sheridan (Jacob's son) was on his way home and noticed that the front door of the store of Geo. Stoltz, Main street, was standing open about two inches. Supposing that Mr. S., or his son David, was in the store, he pushed the door wide open, when he was confronted by two men who informed him that any alrm upon his part would bring upon himself instant death, and started leisurly off. William, however, promptly gave the alarm and the burglars promptly fired two shots, without doing any harm, and in a very few moments several men, who reside in that vicinity, were aroused. David Stolz was sent for and an investigation made, when it was found that the door of the store had been forced with a crow bar, and that a hole had been drilled through the lock of the safe. While looking around the store a man entered and asked for a match to light a cigar, and was recognized by Sheridan as resembling one of the men that had come out of the building. He was arrested and committed to jail to await a trial. The tools used by the burglars were taken from the blacksmith shop of James D. Brewer, near by, and it is supposed that had Sheridan not discovered the door standing ajar the safe would have been successfully blown open with powder. The man who is in jail was about town all of Saturday, and, with a companion, was noticed sitting in front of the store in the afternoon, but Mr. Sheridan is not very positive of his identity.—[Muncy Luminary.

THIEVES CAPTURED.—'Squire Gephart received a communication, about two weeks ago, stating that two thieves had been arrested in Philadelphia having in their possession some silverware marked "F. S.," which they acknowledged having received from some parties near Bellefonte. Mr. Furst was informed of the facts, and stated that the ware stolen from his house bore those initials, and referred the officers to the manufacturers, who identified the ware as being the same made by them. The officers were informed of the fact of the identification when a deputy theriff was sent to Philadelphia, who brought the prisoners here for trial. They are now in jail, and give their names as John and James Garrity. Officer Foulk recognizes them as having been here about the time of the robbery, passing themselves off as tramps.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LITTLE BOY FROM DROWNING.—A week ago last Sunday three little children of James Dumbleton, of Philipsburg, the oldest hardly more than six years old, were walking along the edge of what is called Forge dam, when one of them, a little boy,—the others being girls—slipped from the log into the water. The cries of his sisters attracted the attention of their father, who hastened to the spot and rescued the little fellow from a watery grave.

DOINGS AT BELLEFONTE.—Last Saturday the news of the strike began to excite our people, and in the evening large crowds besieged the telegraph office to learn what they could about the war, as they expressed it. On Sunday the soldiers left, and all day the streets about the Bush House were filled with an excited crowd, discussing the merits of the striker's cause. The great majority of the people sympathized with the strikers, and all agreed that those men had just cause for complaint. No disturbance occurred on Sunday. On Monday the excitement seemed to increase. Threats were made against some parties who, it was alleged, had said some words in disparagement of the workingmen's cause. Mr. William Duncan and Henry Herman seemed to have attracted the most attention, and were marked men in case of trouble. Quite an excitement was created about four o'clock when Policeman Foulk attempted to arrest a drunken woman. He was hooted at by the crowd, and shouts of "let her go," etc., were heard. He lead her along a few rods and finally did let her go. In the evening a large crowd gathered on Allegheny street, in front of Valentine's store, for the avowed purpose of taking Mr. Herman to the creek and giving him a ducking, as it was alleged that he said that a "laboring man should not have more than ninety cents a day for work." Mr. Herman asserts, however, that he did not intend to give offense, but only spoke of labor as fluctuating in price, as does wheat and other merchantable commodities, and did not say that men ought not to have all they could get for the labor which they had to sell. An effort was made to take him from the store, but the store was closed before this was accomplished, and Sheriff Munson and other citizens did what they could to quiet the excitement of the rioters, who finally dispersed. Yesterday morning it was rumored that a party of workingmen would hold a meeting up on Half Moon hill at four o'clock P. M., but we have had no particulars from it at this writing. We hope the better judgment of men will prevail, as we cannot see that the working men of this vicinity have anything to strike for; and certainly no honest, right-minded citizen desires to invite mob violence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A week ago last Tuesday the wife of Michael Owen, a miner, was walking on the railroad track between Houtzdale and Norrisdale mine, when she was met by the noon train as it was nearing the Penn colliery above Houtzdale, she was apparently unconcious or regardless of her danger and seemingly deaf to the shreiking whistle as she walked on. The Philipsburg *Journal* in speaking of the accident says:

The distance being so short, it was impossible to stop the train until the engine struck her, the wheels passing over both limbs, crushing them terribly, the one between the thigh and knee, and the other below the knee and also producing a large wound on the head back of the ear. She was picked up in a breathing condition unconscious, but only lingering about an hour, when she breathed her last. Her age, thirty-five or forty years, and she leaves four children, (the eldest about twelve years,) and a husband to mourn this tragic event.

The coroner's jury in their examination of the cause of the death, exonerate the engineer entirely from any blame or censure, as it was impossible to stop the train in time to avoid striking the woman.

The only apparent cause for the singular conduct of the woman is, that she may have been under the influence of liquor at the time, if so, it should be a warning to others.

——At a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, last Monday night, the following resolutions of thanks were passed and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the members of the Centennial Temperance Club hereby tender their heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Bellefonte, who so kindly and generously furnished provisions and eatables of all kinds, and enabled us to make our recent festival such an unexpected and unprecedented success, replenishing our treasury and relieving us from the financial embarrassment into which the affairs of the Club had come.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the ladies who worked so faithfully and energetically to ensure the success of the occasion, and without whose aid our efforts would have been comparatively futile, and the festival a comparative failure; and that this manifestation of interest in our organization will encourage us to continue our work with renewed energy, and, we trust, ever-increasing success.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN and Democratic *Watchman* for publication.

By order of the Club,

JOHN W. MOORE,
J. W. GEPHART,
THOS. BURNSIDE,
} Committee.

——One day last week Dr. Stemm, wife and child, made a narrow escape while out driving in Harris township. The horse became frightened, and wheeling around suddenly the Doctor was thrown out and the horse ran off. Mrs. Stemm managed to throw the child from the buggy and then leaped from it herself. None of the parties were seriously hurt, but the vehicle was completely wrecked, and the horse came to a halt by getting into a mill dam.—*Reporter.*

——A band of Gypsies are encamped in the woods a short distance from Milesburg. They came from Philipsburg, having broke camp at that place a week ago last Monday. They are pursuing their business in this town and the surrounding country. Now if any one wants their fortune told, or buy any of their small wares or trade horses, they have the opportunity. They are a hard looking crowd, but as far as we know perfectly honest.

——The Pleasant Gap Union Sunday-school intend holding a pic-nic, July 28th, in the grove belonging to Chas. Eckenroth, about one and a half miles southeast of Pleasant Gap. Vocal, instrumental, and band music will form part of the ceremonies. Persons having croquet sets are requested to bring them with them.

——The Centennial Temperance Club festival, which was held last Friday and Saturday evenings, was a complete success. The ladies of the town have done a noble work in the cause of temperance, and a substantial work. The amount realized for the benefit of the Club, after all the expenses are paid, will reach the goodly sum of two hundred dollars. This will pay all the Club's debts, and put it on a good financial basis for the coming year.

NOTICE.—All persons who furnished dishes, etc., for the festival of the Centennial Club which have not been returned, or those who have received such as do not belong to them, are requested to make the matter known to the undersigned, as the members of the Club are desirous of replacing whatever has been lost, or arranging it in such way as will be satisfactory to the friends who so generously assisted them.

J. W. MOORE,
J. W. GEPHART,
THOS. BURNSIDE,
Committee.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, F. Poots Greens, or J. Zellers & son, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 21-2owtf.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

MARSHELL—BATHURST.—July the 19th, at Unionville, by Rev. J. W. Haughawout, Mr. Robert P. Marshell, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, to Miss Martha Bathurst, of Unionville.

SPEARS—FUNK.—At Curtin, Centre Co., Pa., on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. B. Shaver, Mr Edward Spears to Miss Julia A. Funk.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 25, 1877.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat	1 50
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10.00
Flour, wholesale	9.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	18
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
New potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.	112	112¼
" " " '65, J. and J.	106½	106¾
" " " '67, " "	108⅞	109
" " " '68, " "	111	111¼
" 10-40 coupon	112¾	113
" Pacific 6's, cy.	125	125¼
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	109½	110
" " c. 1881	111½	111¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	108¾	108¾
" " c. 1891	108¾	108¾
Gold	105¾	105¾
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	30¾	31
Reading	12	12¼
Philadelphia and Erie	8	9
Lehigh Navigation	18¾	18¾
" Valley,	34½	35
United R. R. of J.	131½	132
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R.	7	7¾
Northern Central	13	14
Central Transportation	29	29½
Nesquehoning	45	46
North Pennsylvania	40	40¾
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	108½	108¾